



# The Antiquary.



JULY, 1898.

## Notes of the Month.

IF only as a passing allusion, reference ought to be made in these Notes to the death of Mr. Gladstone. Elsewhere, and by others, testimony has been borne to his noble and exemplary life. It has been a happy thing that during the last few years of his life Mr. Gladstone was removed from the turmoil of politics, so that when death came all were able, without distinction of party, to join in honouring one of the noblest Englishmen who have ever figured in their country's history. Mr. Gladstone's many attainments included a considerable knowledge of various branches of archaeology, as his works on Homer and the interest he took in ecclesiology amply testify. At the present time the *Antiquary* is publishing some of the exceptionally valuable "Church Notes" written by his brother-in-law, the late Sir Stephen Glynne; and on that account, too, Mr. Gladstone's death ought not to pass unnoticed in our pages. We are glad to record the fact that among the watchers by the coffin in Westminster Hall was a former editor of the *Antiquary*, the Rev. Dr. Cox.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on June 9, the following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. William Brown, Trenholme, Northallerton; Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, Copse Hill, Wimbledon; Mr. Charles van Raalte, Aldenham Abbey, Watford; Mr. Leonard William King, Palace Chambers, Westminster; and Mr. Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin, College of Arms, E.C. Mr. Brown, who is secretary of the

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Surtees Society and of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and Mr. Penrose, who was till lately Surveyor of the Fabric of St. Paul's, were proposed by the Council *honoris causâ*.

Viscount Dillon, who has succeeded the late Sir Augustus Franks as President of the Society of Antiquaries, has resigned the office of President of the Royal Archaeological Institute, and at the monthly meeting of the Institute, held on June 1, the nomination by the Council of Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P., as President in succession to Lord Dillon was unanimously confirmed. Lord Dillon, who succeeded Earl Percy a few years ago, has, like his predecessor, made an exceptionally good President, and the thanks of the members of the Institute are due to him for his assiduous attention to the duties of the office, and the interests and welfare of the Institute.

As has been already announced, the annual meeting of the Institute is fixed for this summer at Lancaster. A preliminary programme of the arrangements that have been made has been issued. Sir H. H. Howorth, the newly-elected President of the Institute, will be President of the Meeting, which will be held from Tuesday, July 19, to Tuesday, July 26, inclusive. Dr. Monro will be president of the Antiquarian Section, with Professor Boyd-Dawkins and Mr. W. O. Roper as vice-presidents, and Mr. T. Cann Hughes as secretary.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite will be president of the Architectural Section, with Mr. G. E. Fox and the Rev. W. S. Calverley as vice-presidents, and Mr. C. R. Peers as secretary.

Mr. J. Holme Nicholson will be president of the Historical Section, with Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. J. Paul Rylands as vice-presidents, and Mr. A. H. Lyell as secretary.

Mr. Mill Stephenson is the secretary for the Lancaster meeting.

The following arrangements have been made as to the excursions, sectional meetings, etc.:

*Tuesday, July 19.*—Reception by the Mayor in the Town Hall. President's address. Luncheon. St. Mary's Church. The Castle. Section in the evening.

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*Wednesday, July 20.*—By rail to Furness Abbey Station. Furness Abbey. Luncheon. By rail to Piel Pier. By boat to Piel Castle. Return by rail to Lancaster. Section in the evening.

*Thursday, July 21.*—Drive through Kellet to Borwick. Borwick Hall. Milnthorpe for luncheon. Levens Hall. Section in the evening.

*Friday, July 22.*—Annual business meeting. Section. Luncheon. Drive to Heysham. Heysham Church. The crosses and stones.

*Saturday, July 23.*—By train to Grange. Luncheon. Drive to Cartmel. The Priory Church. Return from Cark Station.

*Monday, July 25.*—Drive to Halton. Halton Church and crosses. Gressingham. Melling Church. Hornby for luncheon. Hornby Church and Castle. Returning by Claughton and the Crook of Lune. Section and concluding meeting in the evening.

*Tuesday, July 26.*—By train to Whalley Station. Drive to Mytton. Mytton Church. Luncheon at Whalley. Whalley Church. Whalley Abbey. Return by train from Whalley Station.



As has now become customary, an exhibition of objects found during the excavations at Silchester was held during the early part of June at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Some well-preserved pieces of red Samian ware, with the name of the maker boldly figuring on the bottom, were worthy of special notice, as was also a case of pieces of coloured glass and various bone implements, used, it may be surmised, in the boudoirs of the Roman dames and damsels who originally peopled Silchester. Another case contained a quantity of bronze articles, chiefly of an ornamental and personal character; one of these was an exact replica of the modern watch-chain, with a hook, minus the swivel, for carrying the ornament for which the chain was used. Side by side with this were two enamelled brooches in a perfect state of preservation, a buckle almost exactly of the modern shape, and a curious socketed object surmounted by the head of an eagle, used probably as an adornment to the top of a staff. A good deal of coarse pottery, in addition to the Samian ware pre-

viously mentioned, was brought to light. The most notable specimen was a jar of gray ware of unusual size, measuring 2 feet in height and 22 inches in diameter. Perhaps the most notable discovery of all was a huge wooden tub in an exceptional state of preservation, and two others less perfect. They are longer and more tapering at the ends than the modern cask, but the principle upon which they were constructed appears to be exactly the same. In all likelihood they were used to store the wine in the Roman house in the purlieu of which they were found. As far as the general work of excavation is concerned, steady progress is being made. Altogether the town covers about eight acres, and three of these have been thoroughly explored. The foundations of two large houses of the courtyard type have been laid bare, presenting several unusual features. One of them apparently replaced an earlier structure, part of which was incorporated in the new work. Other houses of a like character have been discovered, and in connection with one of them two detached structures, warmed by hypocausts and furnished with external furnaces, perhaps for boilers, of which no examples have hitherto been met with at Silchester. In another part of the excavated area the foundations of a house of unusual size and plan, distinguished by an apsidal chamber, were exposed, and also another corridor house containing six circular rubble bases, which, it is suggested, might have been used as supports for querns or corn-mills. Several of these querns were obtained in the course of the excavating operations, and they proved, on examination, to be remarkably like the hand flour-mills in use in Ireland at the present day. The plan of operations for the present season embraces an area which, if thoroughly dealt with, will leave little more than half the city still untouched.



A year or so ago two of the most important of our English provincial societies kept their jubilee—to wit, the Sussex Archaeological Society and the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. This year the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland is to be congratulated on having entered on the fiftieth year of its useful career in the sister island.

Founded originally in Kilkenny in the year 1849 as the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, it has just entered on the jubilee year of its existence. There are now upon its roll the names of fourteen hundred fellows and members, who are distributed not only throughout all parts of Ireland and Great Britain, but are also to be found in every quarter of the globe. All ranks of society, religious denominations, and shades of politics are represented, all harmoniously united in pursuing the objects of the society: the investigation and preservation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. The results of the society's labours are contained in its excellent *Journal*, of which twenty-seven volumes have been issued up to the present, besides numerous extra publications. The society celebrated the entry on its fiftieth year by a banquet held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, on June 15.

The recent exhibition of local antiquities at Shrewsbury has proved, from an educational standpoint, an unqualified success, and great credit is due to those with whom the idea originated and who have carried out the programme. The papers read were excellent, and the whole affair has been most successful—we hope we may say financially, as well as in other respects. Are we too sanguine in expressing a hope that other local societies may arrange for similar exhibitions within their respective “spheres of influence”?

The work of excavation which has been in progress at Mount Grace Priory, Yorkshire, during the past two summers was recommenced this year at Whitsuntide, under the supervision and direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, the owner of the ruins. The great interest attached to the exploration of Mount Grace lies in the fact that it is the only mediæval Carthusian monastery of which any considerable remains exist, and of which it is therefore possible to learn the general plan and arrangement. The ruins cover an area of about five acres, and comprise, roughly speaking, two large courts with the church in the middle. On previous occasions some of the houses on the north side

of the northern or great cloister court have been cleared out, and the church and ground west of it also cleared. This year the heaps of soil which cover the foundations of buildings in the southern or outer court have been in part removed. There is, however, still a great deal of work to be done before the whole of the buildings have been cleared. We shall probably revert to the matter on a future occasion, but meanwhile we venture to hope that, as the work is a costly one, all who are interested in it will support it as liberally as possible.

A copy of the *Christchurch Times* of May 14 reached us too late to be noticed in these Notes last month. It contains a letter addressed to the Mayor of that town by Mr. George Brownen, from which we quote the following paragraphs. Mr. Brownen states that he writes as he had learnt that the Corporation had decided to protect as far as possible the antiquities on Kattern's Hill. The letter proceeds to say that it “does seem a pity that prehistoric remains of such interest as the site of a mediæval chapel, a Roman exploratory camp (squared), and a larger area of a trapezoidal shape, bounded by watch-towers, and flanked by tumuli of the ancient Stone Age, should be destroyed for the few cartloads of bleached gravel they contain! Once destroyed, the remains are lost for ever. I enclose you a tracing from the recent 6-inch Ordnance Survey, which I think will explain the positions. From it you will see the relationships of the several portions. I may add that the dotted red line connecting the so-called watch-towers of the ordnance survey are in reality the boundary of the oppidum, or prehistoric hill-town or fort. This line or bank is almost gone, excepting a few fragments. Time, military evolutions, and gravel-digging have broken the continuity of the line or bank, but as yet sufficient remains exist to indicate the ancient intention and its extent. I have dotted this area with red ink on the plan sent herewith. I trust, in the interest of all lovers of the ancient landmarks, your protection may stop further wilful destruction.” The writer then goes on to say that, “in selecting from your ancient documents the other day for exhibition to the Hamp-

shire Field Club, no complete list could be found, but only a rough list of bundles, some marked with letters, thus: A. Old leases, Bure Mead; B. Old leases, Bernard's Mead, etc. Later on the letter-mark became less distinctive, thus: N. Sundry old deeds; O. Leases and counterparts. Then follow old documents, vouchers, proclamations, etc., exhausting the alphabet. I ought to say here that the deeds and other documents of the present century seem to be numbered and dated distinctively from the alphabetic collection as a general rule, yet in one of these later parcels an Elizabethan charter was found with its great seal broken in pieces!" Mr. Brownen suggests that the Corporation documents should be properly arranged and catalogued, and offers his assistance in the work. From the report of the discussion which followed the reading of the letter, we very much hope that the Corporation will attend to the matters mentioned in it. Mr. Brownen's suggestions are most proper, and it will be a great disgrace to the Corporation if they are not carried out—the ancient remains preserved, and the deeds and documents properly arranged.

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We are glad to be able to record the formation of a new London Topographical Society, which is to take up the work of the old society connected with the ancient and modern topography of London. The committee is composed of Lord Welby, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Owen Roberts, Mr. E. Freshfield, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, Mr. Philip Norman, Mr. John Tolhurst, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Mr. J. E. Smith (vestry clerk, Westminster), Mr. J. P. Emslie, Mr. J. F. Gomme (hon. treasurer), and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish (hon. secretary), the offices being at Warwick House, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn. In the prospectus setting forth the objects of the society, it is stated: "There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies; of others there are only two

or three impressions known to be in existence; for the rest, nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly. The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of a complete set of London maps, views, and plans in facsimile, so that every period, every change of importance, may receive illustration from the issues of the society. With this cartographical illustration of the change and development of London as a whole, it is proposed to combine the not less important illustration of London localities and districts at various periods by the reproduction of parish maps, tithe maps, surveying plans, estate maps, and so forth. By the accomplishment of these objects a mass of interesting and valuable material will be placed at the disposal of every student and lover of London history and topography. Lawyers and Parliamentary agents, owners of London property, members of London local government bodies and their officials, antiquaries, students of London government and institutions, will all obtain material for their inquiries. The portfolios in the possession of members of the society will be collections of original material for arriving at exact and precise knowledge, from which new light will pour on many points of interest in connection with the local and general history of London. It is proposed to adopt a uniform size of paper upon which each map will be reproduced. That is to say, the large maps will be divided and printed on separate sheets; small maps will be printed with larger margins. This will enable the portfolios to be arranged in the most suitable manner for ready reference and use. In the year 1880 a topographical society was formed in London with wider and more varied objects than those now suggested. The most successful item on its programme was the publication of maps and views—the department of work which it is now proposed to take up and expand. The active *personnel* of that society formed the nucleus of the present committee, and this has facilitated an arrangement by which the old society has become merged in the London Topographical Society. Not only has the valuable stock of publications



been transferred, but the plates and blocks are also available, so that additional copies may be obtained as required by the members of the new society. The works published by the old society, available at once for issue to members of the London Topographical Society, are as follows: 1. Van den Wyn-gaerde's 'View of London, circa 1550,' measuring 10 feet long by 17 inches; seven sheets in portfolio. 2. (a) Hoefnagel's 'Plan of London,' from Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572; (b) 'Illustrated Topographical Record,' first series. 3. (a) Visscher's 'View of London, 1616,' in four sheets; (b) 'Handbook to Views and Maps,' published by the society. It is the present intention of the committee that these works shall be issued on the same terms as by the old society, reserving for the council of the London Topographical Society the right to raise those terms hereafter at their discretion. From the list of proposed future publications which the committee have in preparation, the following items are selected as the publications for the year 1898: Porter's 'View of London circa 1660,' Norden's 'Map of London,' 1593, Norden's 'Map of Westminster,' 1593. Each map or view as issued to subscribers will be dated, so that it may at once be placed in the portfolios in proper chronological order."



On June 3 Professor Flinders Petrie delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Development of the Tomb in Egypt." In order to understand the tomb, he said it was necessary to know the theory of the soul on which it was constructed. Four theories were held among the Egyptians. According to the bird theory, the soul fluttered in and out of the tomb in the form of a human-headed bird; on the Osiris theory, the deceased went to the kingdom of Osiris; on the solar theory, he joined the souls in the boat of the Sun God; while the mummy theory required that the body must be preserved for ages until restored to the soul. The earliest tombs belonged certainly to a time when the mummy theory was not in force. The principal age of development was from about 4000 B.C. to 2500 B.C., after which date no new ideas were introduced. Professor Petrie proceeded to exhibit

a long series of lantern-slides, illustrating the development of the above-ground portion of the tomb from a mere mound, with a niche out of which the soul might come, to an elaborate and complex structure with numerous chambers and courts. He pointed out how the form and plan were influenced, now by the desire of the family to have the statue representing the deceased in full view, now by their anxiety to have it preserved from any disfigurement that might grieve the soul by having it entirely walled up, and explained how the sculptures and decorations were for the delectation of the soul. Next he described a series of tombs with sloping brickwork passages leading down to the chamber containing the coffin, and showed how, on account of certain engineering difficulties, the passage itself became a high-vaulted chamber. The earliest pyramid started from such a type. Successive coats of masonry were added above the tomb, so as to leave the outline stepped, and finally it occurred to the builders to put on an external smooth slope. All pyramids, however, were not built in this gradual way, later ones being started *de novo* and carried out as single structures. In conclusion, the lecturer said that in later times—say, about 600 B.C.—the tomb was merely a well-shaft, with a chamber opening off it at the bottom to contain the body, and that ultimately it became a simple shallow grave, into which the body was put in the clothes worn in life.



The unknown depths of the sea yield from time to time objects the least likely of any to be found there, as, for instance, the stone with an inscription in runes which was fished up from the sea at Havre a year or two ago, and which was afterwards identified as a stone which had been sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The following curious story of the kind appears in the *Daily Mail* of February 2, 1898, copied from the *Fish Trades Gazette*:

#### "A STRANGE CATCH.

"A Douglass, Massachusetts, fisherman recently, while trying his fortune with hook and line at what is known as Bad Luck Pond, brought to the surface a relic of the first settlers. He was fishing through the ice

when he saw indications of a bite. The line was quickly drawn in, but instead of a big pickerel, there was a mysterious object upon the hook. This proved to be an old hide-case, about 2 inches in circumference, and 10 inches in length. When cut open with a knife, the case was found to contain a well-preserved paper, which was a will made by one John Coffin, bequeathing two houses and two lots near Sunderland, England, to his daughter Mary. The boundaries are distinctly designated. The will has the official stamp of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, and is signed by two witnesses—Moses Trofton and Elizabeth Marsh. The document is dated March 3, 1646."



Attention is from time to time drawn to the manufacture of sham antiquities by some absurd revelation, as that of a "grandfather clock" with a mediæval date on the face, or an Egyptian "antiquity" when accidentally broken being found to contain inside it a portion of a Birmingham newspaper! Still, the nefarious manufacture goes on at the expense of English and American collectors of what are called "curios," and with little to check its course. Occasionally the forger aims at bigger game, and occasionally, though only occasionally, he succeeds. With the general public, however, the case is different, and the collector who is not an expert, and is only a collector, is very likely to fall a victim to the forger. Mr. Litchfield recently drew attention in the *Times* to the manufacture of modern Dresden china, which is one of the most successful of the fraudulent ventures of the kind, whereupon Mr. Spielmann wrote to point out that the one subject touched upon by Mr. Litchfield in his letter "opens out a very large question."



Mr. Spielmann, in the letter referred to, proceeds as follows: "It may not be generally known that factories exist in certain capitals of Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are likely to attract amateur collectors. This in itself would be unobjectionable were it not that the articles manufactured are intended to deceive. Were such articles sold, as they should be, as re-

productions, no one could reasonably complain; but when they have old marks stamped upon them, and are sold as old objects of art, and at very high prices, it is time that the public should be put on their guard. Not only are modern articles of china and faience stamped with the old marks and imitated so cleverly as to make experts doubtful of their origin, but arms and armour are treated with acids to eat away portions of the metal so as to reproduce as nearly as possible the ravages of time. Carved ivories are stained with oils to make them yellow, and subjected to heat to produce cracks in them. Pieces of furniture have worm-holes artificially drilled in them, and there is hardly anything that the collector values that is not now imitated with the intention to deceive. Even Greek and Roman coins and other antiquities are reproduced, and often in a very perfect way; indeed, some coins that were recently sent to England from Turkey were very wonderful and dangerous examples of these manufactures. In connection with these industries, another trade of semi-spurious objects has developed. Cabinets, tables, clocks, and furniture containing only fractions of old work apparently justify the makers and vendors in selling them as old and at very high prices. For example, a genuine old clock would be divided, the dial being put into one new clock, the hands and works into another, and the case into a third; all of them would be cleverly completed and sold as three genuine old clocks. In the same way a cabinet may have but an old panel in its door; the top of a table may be the only old part about it; a small part of a tapestry panel of a chair may be genuine, yet seven-eighths of the whole may be "made up." It is, of course, not suggested that respectable dealers countenance this trade in any way, yet there are persons to whom quantities of these spurious articles are consigned for sale, and the fact remains that these objects, manufactured chiefly for the English and American markets, find a ready sale at extravagant prices. The closer application of the Merchandise Marks Act would be the best and only way of dealing with this trade, for no one would buy antiquities branded with the words 'Made in Austria'

—the only 'mark,' by the way, which the objects should rightly possess."

An interesting discovery has been made at Hampton Court in the course of the excavations for the effluent pipe of the new Thames Valley drainage along the towing-path by the palace gardens. Between the railings of the private gardens opposite the end of Queen Mary's bower the foundations of the old water-gate, or "water-gallery," built by Henry VIII. have been cut through. The walls or piers are of immense thickness, being no less than 25 feet wide, and constructed of the hardest chalk faced with stone. The opening through which the State barges passed is clearly discernible.

The *Athenæum* states that at the last session of the Munich Anthropologische Gesellschaft, under the presidency of Professor J. Ranke, a lecture by Professor F. Hirth upon "Chinese Culture-History" led to an interesting discussion on the antiquity of the iron industry in China. Professor Montelius, of Stockholm, one of the foremost of living authorities on prehistoric culture, who was present as a visitor, stated that iron was unknown in Egypt and in the West of Asia before the fifteenth century B.C. Professor Hirth declared that at the time of the Emperor Lii (2200 B.C.) iron was mentioned as one amongst the tributary articles in the "Shu-King." In Liang, at that period, he said, if not earlier, the iron industry was flourishing. In the time of the philosopher Kuan-tze, whom Professor Hirth described as the pioneer of all the statisticians, iron was mentioned amongst the articles subject to taxation. He lived in the seventh century B.C. Professor Hommel indicated a word in the oldest Egyptian texts which represented iron, from which he concluded that iron was in use before 1500 B.C. Professor Montelius replied that in Egypt, as elsewhere, a word which originally represented "metal," or "ore," was subsequently used to represent iron. This was the case with the Indian *ayas*, the Roman *æs*.

The society for the preservation of the Irish language, in its report, congratulates itself on the increase in the sale of its books last

year, which amounted to 7,233 copies, as compared with 4,636 in 1896, and on the appointment of a professor of Irish in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. From the statistics supplied by the National Board, it appears that the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish amounted last year to 1,297, against 1,217 in 1896, and the number that passed amounted to 882, as compared with 750 in 1896, while the number of schools in which Irish was taught was 85 in 1897, and only 70 in 1896.

An interesting discovery, in its way, is reported from Dublin, where some workmen engaged in street excavations for laying the conduit pipes for electric tramway wires, during their operations recently struck upon a small brick-work dome close to the pathway adjoining Trinity College, and opposite Dawson Street, at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface. The men set to work to make a hole in the brickwork, and were not a little surprised to find as the result of their exertions that it was the cover of a well, the water being seen some distance below. It appears that this well was formerly in the College Park, from which there exists an approach to it by a flight of steps, but that in 1841, when the present College Park wall was being constructed, the street was altered so as to include the site of the well, which was accordingly bricked up. It is supposed by some persons that this is St. Patrick's Well, from which the present Nassau Street obtained its previous name of St. Patrick's Well Lane.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that some discoveries have been made at Paris on the left bank of the Seine, between the old Hôtel-Dieu and the Boulevard Saint-Michel, during the excavations necessitated by the extension of the Orleans line to the Quai d'Orsay. Near the Rue des Ecoles were found one of the pillars of the Saint-Victor gate, and even a part of the wall enclosing the city in the time of Philip Augustus. The ditch of the old ramparts was represented by black and muddy ground. Protruding from part of the wall was an old fourteenth-century piece of artillery. Farther on, in the Rue Saint-Séverin, some Gallo-Roman pottery, mediæval lamps, coins,

and fragments of old sculpture were brought to light. The articles found will be divided between the Carnavalet Museum and the Hôtel de Ville.

The Bishop of Southwell has reopened the Church of St. Helena, Austerfield, after "restoration" from designs by Mr. Hodgson Fowler. Many objects of interest have been discovered during the progress of the work, chiefly a beautiful Norman arcade buried in the north wall of the church. This arcade now occupies its original position in the interior, a new aisle having been added to the north of it by subscriptions received from the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants in America and other descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a memorial brass is shortly to be inserted in this aisle in memory of William Bradford, who was a native of Austerfield. The brass will contain the following inscription: "This aisle was built by the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants and other Citizens of the United States of America in memory of Governor William Bradford, who was born at Austerfield and baptized in this church on the 19th March, 1589. 'He was the first American citizen of the English race who bore rule by the free choice of his brethren.'" The date of the church is about 1130. With the exception of windows of the fourteenth century, and of the addition of the north aisle and a new vestry, the original Norman structure remains intact.

Two minor discoveries, which seem to be worth recording, are reported from parts of Scotland. In one case two "excellent specimens of tombstones of the Knight Templar period" (whatever that may exactly mean), are said by the *Scotsman* to have been found in digging the grave for the interment of the late Dr. Langwill, minister of the parish at Currie, near Edinburgh. The second discovery is that of two horns (supposed to be those of a wild breed of cattle) which have been found at a great depth beneath the moss of Auquharney, near Cruden, in the shire of Aberdeen. The horns, which are in excellent preservation, and both for the left side of the head, were found at a distance of 21 feet apart, the largest measuring 22 inches in length and 11 inches girth; the other, which

is somewhat less, being 17 inches in length by 12 in thickness.

A Winchester correspondent writes as follows: "Antiquaries will rejoice to hear that the venerable West Gate of Winchester is undergoing, as to its interior, a thorough restoration, and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings comforted with the assurance that the awful word 'restoration' in this case means the pulling out of modern cupboards, shelves and drawers, a great deal of lath and plaster-work of the end of the last and beginning of this century, and a consequent revealing of the arrangements of the gate above the road for the purposes of defence. The structure is beyond doubt on the site of the Roman gate, and as now existing includes some Norman walling, windows of Henry III.'s reign, and indications on the exterior in machicolations and string-course of Richard II.'s or Perpendicular style. The clearing out of the abominations of the interior has uncovered the archway and grooves for the portcullis and the iron loops which suspended it, also the two oilets and their splayed arches through which the approach on the Western road was commanded by the archers. It is interesting to state that from the time of Philip and Mary down to the middle of the eighteenth century the gate was used for the confinement of debtors and other offenders, and the porter who lodged next door was the gaoler. After repairs, towards the close of the century, the large area within the walls over the arched passage was utilized for entertainments, and for a smoking-room for the adjacent inn; then came its adaptation as a muniment room, when the cupboards and other disfigurements were put up, and now the Corporation, who are keen to preserve all the monuments of the past, have got rid of their predecessors' sins in plaster, etc., and are going to have the gate open as a museum, placing therein sundry really local antiquities, weights and measures (Tudor), armour, curios from the sewerage works, etc. The event is creating quite a sensation in the city and county. There are on the walls a great many inscriptions of prisoners and others which are interesting, and also a grand iron-bound oaken coffer with three locks, probably Tudor. The



view of the old city from the battlements is a fine one." ❀ ❀ ❀

A report of the recent surveys made at Haddon Hall for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was laid before the members of the Society at its meeting on June 16. On the whole, the report proved a somewhat disquieting one. It showed that a very serious movement has taken place in the great tower by the entrance, which, if not arrested, may have disastrous results. The movement, it was found, was partly due to the large overhanging turret, which caused the wall to lean forward, and partly to a settlement in the foundation of the great curtain wall to the south of the tower, which had occasioned that wall also to lean westwards. Great pains were taken to ascertain the exact nature and causes of the various cracks and settlements, and as a result of the investigations it was recommended that to arrest the movement in walls some 25 feet high a new 3 feet thick wall, well bonded to the old walls, should be built back to the fifteenth-century curtain wall, which runs longitudinally between them in the aviary below the Earl's rooms. Another proposal made is that the lead roofing and gutters, which were found past repair, should be taken up and recast on the site, and then relaid as before, any repairs needed to the roof-timbers being undertaken at the same time. It is strongly recommended that all repairs to the lead light panels should be done as far as possible without removing the panels. This, experts consider, is the more necessary, owing to the unusual interest attaching to their intentionally curved formation, which, presumably, was aimed at securing greater brilliance of effect from outside. The same design is to be seen at Levens Hall, in Westmorland, and it is known to have been in use in Holland. In spite of the defects to which they draw attention, the Society's experts were very highly impressed with the excellent state of preservation of the building, a fact which they consider is a subject for great congratulation, since it is difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to point to even a small house in which can be seen so completely undisturbed so many of the familiar surroundings of fifteenth-century English domestic life.


VOL. XXXIV.

## Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 142.)

### IV. LINCOLNSHIRE.—I. BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

“PRIL 21<sup>st</sup> [1825].—On this day we set out on an expedition into Lincolnshire, in order to examine the numerous magnificent Churches which that County contains. To Selby we rode, and thence went by steam packet to Hull. We performed this voyage in about five hours. The scenery on the banks of the Humber is most uninteresting, but the Churches of Hemingbrough and Howden form fine objects. On getting within about six miles of Hull the left bank of the river improves much, and is varied by wood and hill. The spire of Hessle Church also forms a beautiful object. At Hull we just stopped an hour to dine, and execute a few commissions, and then set off per steam packet again for Barton, distant seven miles. This voyage was accomplished in about three-quarters of an hour. We arrived at Barton Waterside Inn (which is a very comfortable house, nearly a mile from the Town) about 5 o'clock, and slept there.

“Barton contains two Churches, situated at a very short distance from each other.

“*The Old Church, or St. Peter's*, has a tower which has been often mentioned as being the only building in the country that can have a just claim to be considered of Anglo-Saxon Architecture. The arguments in favour of this are the extreme rudeness of the work of the lower part of the tower, while the higher story has a window of much more elegant workmanship and apparently Anglo-Norman.

“[The upper story being Anglo-Norman the building on which that story is raised clearly *must* be of older date than it, and the difference of workmanship seems very much in favour of the supposition of their having been erected at different periods. [1867] There is attached to the West side of this tower a building, forming a kind of porch or galilee, also of rude and early character—has circular openings on the West side and rude round-headed doorways to the Tower

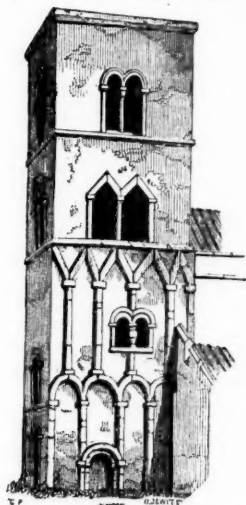
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and at the West side. The exterior of much of the church is covered with stucco of old standing, and some of the stone masonry is bad and patched with brick. The South aisle with its battlement of excellent stone.]\*

"Moreover, its being called the Old Church, while the New Church, or St. Mary's, is evidently Norman originally, proves its antiquity to be very great. The work of the lower part of the Tower certainly is peculiar and very rude. The Tower is low and has thick walls 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness. The two lower stories are adorned with slips of stone, projecting somewhat from the wall of the Tower, set perpendicular and breaking into arches. The arches in the lower stage are semicircular, those in the second are formed of lines without any curvature. Above this last set of arches is a plain tablet, above which, in the third story, is a very rudely formed ornament, two ill-shaped and small arches formed of strips of stone as the other arches. In the second stage is a rude double window formed of two round arches divided by something nearly resembling a barrel, but altogether so very rudely worked and so different from the window in the upper story, which is certainly good Anglo-Norman, as to leave very little doubt of its being an earlier work. The Tower is in width from E. to W.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and is divided both from the body of the Church and from a building projecting on the West side by a narrow semicircular arch, doubly moulded but very simple. There is also a doorway on the South side which has a semicircular arch and is very rude in its composition. The body of the Church is entirely of a later style, and contains no trace of Norman work. It is spacious, and consists of a Nave with side aisles and a Chancel. The Nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from octagon piers, with various ornaments and capitals. Those on the South side have mostly the Early English toothed ornament, but there are on the North side two at the Eastern extremity which have very rich capitals wrought with foliage and heads and appearing to be De-

\* The portion within the square brackets is written on the opposite leaf, the first part in ink and writing corresponding with the original notes. The two latter paragraphs in the writing and darker ink of the notes elsewhere dated 1867.

corated. The Chancel is Perpendicular and has square windows. It is divided from the Nave by an elegant open work carved screen of Perpendicular work. The Nave is extremely light, and has several very good Decorated windows, some of which are square, and one at the East end of the North



SAXON TOWER, ST. PETER'S, BARTON-ON-HUMBER.\*

aisle is of particularly elegant tracery, and has its mullions within ornamented with images. The drip-stones of the arches in the Nave terminate in heads. The Clerestory has numerous windows set very close together, all Perpendicular work. At the West end is a gallery and barrel organ. The Church is a pattern of neatness and cleanliness. There are two inscriptions on brass, one of which runs:

"Hic jacet . . . de Barton qui obiit nono die Julii Ano Dni m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> . . . aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

\* Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the architecture of this tower, written more than seventy years ago, are necessarily somewhat out of date at the present day. It has been long ago recognised not only that the tower is Saxon, but that there are a large number of other churches which still retain portions, more or less complete, erected prior to the Conquest. The accompanying woodcut of the tower at Barton-on-Humber, borrowed from the *Concise Glossary of Architecture* (Parker), will help the reader to follow Sir Stephen's description of its features the more readily.

"The other is thus :

" *Hic jacet Robtus.*

"The Chancel is short in proportion to the Nave. The Dimensions of the Church are as follow :

Length of the Nave ...	78½	by 65 in width.
" " " Chancel	43½	

Total ...	122 feet.
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"1867.—The Church has been fairly restored within, and has very neat open seats. The Nave is of five bays, each of pointed arches on octagonal pillars. On the North the two eastern have enriched foliage on the Capitals of Decorated character and clustered East respond. The South piers have toothed ornament in the Capitals. The windows of the Clerestory are Perpendicular, closely set, and very light; those of the aisles are Decorated of three lights—some square-headed.

"The Chancel arch is a plain one, springing straight from the wall. The East arch on the South side of the Nave has been partly walled and contracted by the change of plan in planning [?] the Chancel arch in its present position. The full dimension of it can be traced in the wall East of the Chancel arch. In both aisles are piscinæ near the East end—that of the North has a bowl with pretty foliage. The pulpit is of carved wood on stone base. In the Chancel Arch is a Perpendicular rood screen. The Chancel has a five-light Perpendicular East window—the others square-headed and Decorated. The Organ is now East of the North aisle. At the North-east of the Chancel is the original Vestry.

"ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

or the New Church, is a very handsome and spacious structure, consisting of a nave with collateral aisles, and a chancel with a spacious chapel on the South side. At the West end is a very handsome Early English tower finished with Perpendicular battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles. The Tower has three stages: in the lowest on the West side is a rich and deeply-moulded doorway. In the second, of four orders of shafts having capitals of foliage, is a very long

and narrow window ornamented with slender banded shafts. Above this is a plain tablet, and in the third stage a very rich and deeply-moulded window of two lights divided by a slender shaft. The body of the church is without battlement throughout, and is originally built of brick and stone. The South porch is very rich. The outer doorway is deeply moulded, and has the dog-toothed ornament. The mouldings rest on capitals which seem to have been intended to have had shafts. The dripstone of this doorway, and as well as of two niches on either side of it, is elegantly returned and foliated.

"The Church within is extremely light and elegant. It exhibits a great variety in its windows. The Clerestory is Perpendicular. On the North side are some Early English plain lancet windows, and some Perpendicular. On the South side of the Nave they are of a very elegant early Decorated pattern. In the Chancel the East window is of very beautiful early Decorated and of large dimensions. Those on the North side of the Chancel are of late Early English, being of two lights, with a small circle between them, but not contained in the same frame, and thereby fairly showing them to be Early English. There is also one window of that description which cannot be called exactly Early English from it having cross mullions, nor can it well be called Decorated from its extreme simplicity and plainness. It may, however, be said more properly to belong to the latter style than the former. The chapel on the South of the Chancel has windows of the same description, and one of a richer description. The Nave is divided from its North aisle by massive circular Norman piers with square bases and supporting arches only just pointed, and adorned with all those mouldings so purely Norman, the chevron, the herring-bone, and the network. At the Eastern end there is half an arch abutting against the wall, which is much loftier and pointed. The Nave is divided from the south aisle by pillars and arches totally different from those just mentioned. The arches are four in number, pointed, and very lofty, and springing from circular piers, which are surrounded by eight slender shafts, elegantly banded about the middle, and with beautiful flowered and

foliated capitals. This is a very fine specimen of Early English work.

"The arches which divide the Chancel from the South chapel appear to be of early Decorated. They are three in number, and spring from a central pier formed by slender shafts in clusters with fine foliated capitals. In the Chancel, on flat stones, are many vestiges of brasses, but they are all gone excepting one, which is in the Chancel, and represents the brass figure of a merchant with barrels at his feet. An inscription runs round, also on brass, and thus runs:

"In gracia et misericordia Dei hic jacet Simon Seman quondā civis et vinitari<sup>s</sup> ac Aldermani Londin qui obiit xio die mens' Augusti anno domini millmo cccc<sup>o</sup> tricesimo tercio Cujus anime et omnium fidelium defunctorum deus propicietur Amen AMEN.\*

"On a flat stone in the Chancel:

"Hic jacet Ricardus Baivod quōdā capell<sup>s</sup> pochit isti' . . . q obiit x die mēs Apl a dni mcccc septimo I . . .

"The Church has at the western end a neat gallery and new barrel organ. Nothing can exceed the neatness with which it is kept; the pewing is good and tidy, and the whole cleanly. It is highly creditable to the inhabitants that these two spacious Churches should both be kept up in so excellent a condition. The measurements of St. Mary's Church are these:

"Length of Nave ... 71 by 58 in breadth.  
" of Chancel 56

Total ... 127 feet.

"1867.—The battlement is finely paneled, and below it is a corbel table of Early English character, of which is the whole of the tower save the parapet.

"The exterior is of inferior masonry, and has some stucco covering of ancient date.

"At the two ends of the North aisle were originally two lancets; those at the East

\* Sir S. Glynne repeats the Amen in capitals as here printed. In the second legend the word "pochit" is given as written by Sir Stephen. It is, of course, a mis-reading for a contracted form of "parochialis."

remain, the others have been supplanted by a Perpendicular inserted window.

"The interior is handsome, but unrestored still, with its pews and West gallery, in which is a finger organ.

"The Tower is large enough to hold ten bells, but has only four.

"At the West end of the South aisle is a pedimental buttress, and a good geometrical window of three lights.

"The Chancel has a good East window, Decorated, of five lights, and on the North are two-light windows—one Decorated—one without foliation.

"The northern arcade has five arches transitional from Norman to Early English, barely pointed, having chevron ornament in the mouldings, also lozenge, etc. The piers are circular, with plain round capitals. The fifth arch is loftier, and looks as if it had opened into a Transept.

"The Southern arcade is quite different, and decided Early English, with four fine pointed arches, lofty and well proportioned, upon circular columns surrounded by banded shafts. The Clerestory has Perpendicular windows of three lights closely set.

"The South aisle of the Chancel is spacious, and was, till lately, used as a school. It has odd windows. One has a double two-light window with no foliation, and interiorly included in a larger [. . . ?]. The East window Perpendicular, and there are three plain pointed sedilia with window over them. There is a parclose screen between the Chancel and South Chapel, and the East end of the latter is raised for an Altar. There is at the South-East of the nave a low leper window of two lights, with late Decorated tracery, somewhat Flamboyant in character, with iron bars—an unusual feature.

"On the north of the Chancel is the original Vestry. The original Altar stone is seen in the Sacrarium floor with five crosses.

"The Altar has a marble slab mounted on ironwork.

"The north Clerestory is almost wholly of brickwork.

"There is also a bust brass much worn, and without inscription."





## The Cave at Airlie.

By DAVID MACRITCHIE.

**I**N or about the year 1794 an interesting discovery was made on a Forfarshire farm, The Barns of Airlie, situated near "The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie," famed in Scottish song. The work of the ploughmen had been interrupted by a huge stone lying a little beneath the surface of the ground, and one of the men set himself to remove it by means of a crowbar. Scarcely, however, had he got the crowbar inserted at the edge of the stone when the imperative call for dinner obliged him to leave it. On his return the crowbar had mysteriously disappeared. A closer investigation showed him that its head was still visible an inch or two above ground, and on further examination this huge stone was found to be one of the roof-slabs of an underground building, into which the crowbar had slipped.

Descending into this subterranean retreat, the farmer and his men found that it contained nothing more important than a quantity of charred wood, the remains of bones, several stone querns or hand-mills (of which some were broken), a brass or bronze pin, and "a piece of freestone with a nicely-scooped hollow in it, somewhat resembling a *trough* or mortar." This last article is described as "precisely similar" to other such specimens found in a souterrain at Migvie, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.\*

This Airlie souterrain, variously referred to as a *cave*, a *weem* (the Lowland-Scotch pronunciation of the Gaelic *uaim*, "a cave"), an *airde*- or *earth-house*, and a *Pic's house*, has been very carefully described by the late Mr. A. Jervise, from whose account† the above statements have been gleaned. At the date when Mr. Jervise wrote (1864), the "Cave," as it is locally called, was in as good order as when it was discovered seventy years before, thanks to the wisdom of a former Earl of Airlie, who had a clause inserted in

the lease of the farm by which the tenant is bound to protect the structure; and this arrangement is happily still in force. Consequently, the plans here reproduced\* are as truly representative of the original structure as those delineated by Mr. Jervise, and they have the advantage of being drawn on a much larger scale, and with fuller detail. One statement of Mr. Jervise's, however, may be specially referred to†: "About 12 feet from the entrance," he says, "a smoke-hole was visible within these few years;" from which we may clearly infer that in 1864, as now, that orifice was choked up with earth. But its existence leaves no doubt that the recess G was a fireplace, as perhaps the recess F also was.

The following are some measurements taken by the present writer: The innermost of the roof-slabs, which are seventeen in number, measures 49 inches across by 46 inches lengthwise, while that next the entrance is 64 inches across by 66 inches lengthwise (the *actual* length in each case being, of course, much greater, as the extremities of the slabs are buried in the earth). Of the wall-stones, two of the larger specimens, forming part of the base tier at the inner end of the cave, measure respectively 55 and 58 inches long, the former being 29 inches high. The height of the gallery varies from about 5 feet to 6 feet 3 inches, and the width averages a little over 7 feet on the floor, narrowing to 4 feet at the roof, due to that convergence of the walls which characterizes such "cyclopean" buildings. The uneven earthen floor shows a kind of rude paving in some places. The whole roof has a superincumbent layer of soil, cultivated with the rest of the field; but this covering is so shallow that it is quite easy to signal from the field above to the occupant of the cave below by tapping on a loose stone, and thereby eliciting answering knocks on the roof underground. (See E in ground-plan.)

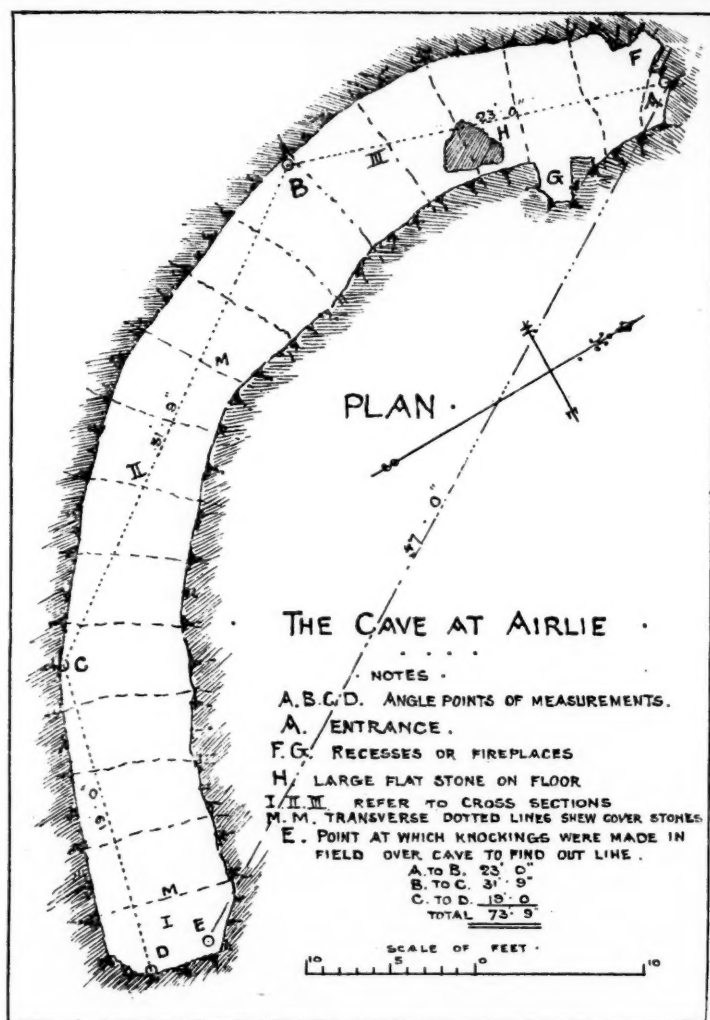
The cave at Airlie has, of course, long been known to antiquaries as well as to the people of the district, and it may be mentioned that it was visited about thirty years ago by members of the British Association, under

\* Described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. v., pp. 304-306.

† *Op. cit.*, pp. 352-355; with ground-plan and sectional view at Plate XXI., opposite p. 301.

\* Made in the present year by Mr. J. A. R. Macdonald, Blairgowrie.

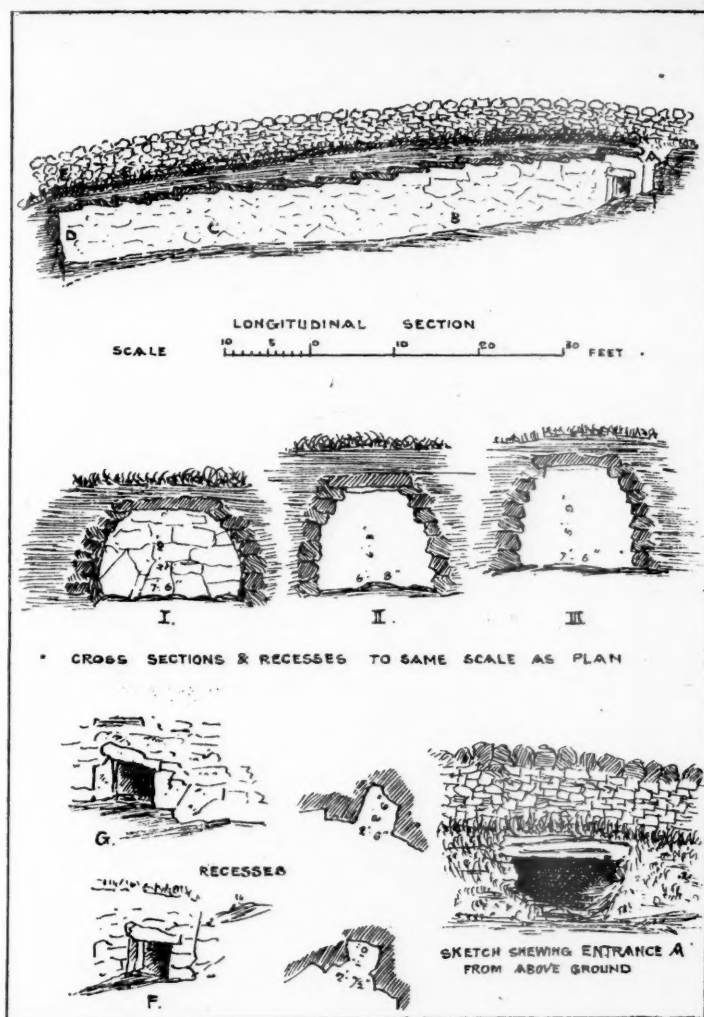
† His whole paper is well worthy of perusal.



the guidance of the late Lord Airlie, who had been entertaining them at Airlie Castle.

The rapid destruction and disappearance of similar structures, valuable witnesses to this bygone underground life, is nowhere better illustrated than at Airlie, although the same process has unfortunately been repeated again and again all over Scotland. Mr. Jervise states that, besides one near the parish church of Ruthven, only a few miles

distant, "there were two other 'eirde' houses upon the farm of Barns of Airlie, also other two in the same neighbourhood, making no fewer than five in all." Of these six the one now under consideration is the sole survivor, and it is only because of the precaution taken by the noble proprietor that it also was not hopelessly wrecked long ago, its stones taken for farm purposes, and the cavity itself filled up with solid earth.



Mr. Jervise's account of the finding of one of these vanished "weems" is amusing and interesting :

The circumstances which led to the discovery of one of these weems is curious. Local story says, that the wife of a poor cottar could not for long understand why, whatever sort of fuel she burned, no ashes were left upon the hearth ; and if a pin or any similar article was dropt at the fireside, it could not be recovered. Having "a bakin" of bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, on some occasion,

one of the cakes accidentally slipped from off "the toaster," and passed from the poor woman's sight ! This was more than she was prepared for ; and, believing that the house was bewitched, she alarmed her neighbours, who collected in great numbers, and, as may be supposed, after many surmises and grave deliberation, they resolved to pull down the house ! This was actually done : still the mystery remained unsolved, until one lad, more courageous and intelligent than the rest, looking attentively about the floor, observed a long narrow crevice at the hearth. Sounding the spot, and believing the

place to be hollow, he set to work and had the flag lifted, when the fact was disclosed, that the luckless cottage had been built right over an "eird" house. The disappearance of ashes, and the occasional loss of small articles of household use, were thus satisfactorily accounted for.

"I am told," adds the same authority, "that the castle of Colquhanny, in Strathdon [Aberdeenshire], stands upon a weem." This castle, begun by the Laird of Towie early in the sixteenth century, was never finished, but when and under what circumstances the underlying weem was discovered is not stated. Perhaps by some accident similar to that which revealed the Airlie weem to the cottar who unwittingly had built his cottage above it.

In the case last named it is clear that the underground dwelling had no inhabitants at the date when the newcomer reared his foundations upon its roof. But it is unlikely that the other contingency had never happened, and that invading settlers of another race had never unconsciously placed their habitations above or beside those earth-houses while some surviving earth-dwellers were still in possession of their homes. Indeed, it is by this hypothesis that the present writer and others explain the origin of the numerous traditional stories relating to an underground race, distinguished in folklore by many names, among which are those of "the little people" and "the fairies." Whatever be the true etymology of the latter title, it is evident from the dimensions of many souterrains that their denizens must have been "little people." And the following story offers itself as a complement to that of the Airlie cottager; the salient difference between the two being that in the one case the weem was empty, and in the other it appears to have been still occupied:

A shepherd's family had just taken possession of a newly-erected onstead, in a very secluded spot among "the hills o' Gallowa," when the goodwife was one day surprised by the entrance of a little woman, who hurriedly asked for the loan of a "pickle saut." This, of course, was readily granted; but the goodwife was so flurried by the appearance of "a neibor" in such a lonely place, and at such a very great distance from all known habitations, that she did not observe when the little woman withdrew or which way she went. Next day, however, the same little woman re-entered the cottage, and duly paid the borrowed "saut." This time

the goodwife was more alert, and as she turned to replace "the saut in the sautkit" [the salt in the salt-box] she observed "wi' the tail o' her e'e" that the little woman moved off towards the door, and then made a sudden "bolt out." Following quickly, the goodwife saw her unceremonious visitor run down a small declivity towards a tree, which stood at "the house en'." [She passed behind the tree, but did not emerge on the other side, and the "goodwife," seeing no place of concealment, assumed she was a fairy.] In a few days her little "neibor" again returned, and continued from time to time to make similar visits—borrowing and lending small articles, evidently with a view to produce an intimacy; and it was uniformly remarked that, on retiring, she proceeded straight to the tree, and then suddenly "gae'd out o' sight." One day, while the goodwife was at the door, emptying some dirty water into the *jaw-hole* [sink, or cesspool], her now familiar acquaintance came to her and said; "Goodwife, ye're really a very obliging bodie! Wad ye be sae good as turn the lade o' your jaw-hole anither way, as a' your foul water rins directly in at my door? It stands in the howe [hollow] there, on the aff side o' that tree, at the corner o' your house en'." The mystery was now fully cleared up—the little woman was indeed a fairy; and the door of her invisible habitation being situated "on the aff side o' the tree at the house en'," it could easily be conceived how she must there necessarily "gae out o' sight," as she entered her sight-eluding portal.\*

Divested of the slight air of mystery that hangs around it, due—as in the Airlie instance—to superstitious ignorance, this story strongly suggests that it is only a garbled account of an actual incident. To compare it with many other kindred traditions in Scotland and elsewhere—for such stories and such dwellings are by no means restricted to Scotland—is impossible within the limits of this paper.† But those desirous of studying the appearance of one of these underground dwellings can hardly do better than pay a visit to the cave at Airlie.

\* *Legends of Scottish Superstition*, Edinburgh, 1848, pp. 30-32.

† Reference may be made, however, to a paper on "Subterranean Dwellings," contributed by the present writer to the *Antiquary* of August, 1892; and "An Aberdeenshire Mound Dwelling" in the *Antiquary* of May, 1897. Also to his account of "Pitcur and its Merry Elfin" in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* of October, 1897.





## The Shield-wall and the Schiltrum.



THANK Mr. Neilson for the courtesy of his reply, and I trust that, in his own words, "brevity will excuse brusqueness" in my rejoinder.

1. "*Density*." Mr. Neilson's use of this word can give me no help towards understanding his conception of the "schiltrum"—i.e., according to him, of the "shield-wall"—until he defines precisely what he means by "density" as regards (a) *direction* (lateral, in depth or otherwise), and (b) *degree*. As to this last, does he or does he not hold with Mr. Oman (*Art of War*, p. 71) that in the shield-wall the men were "ranged in close order, but not so closely packed that spears could not be lightly hurled or swords swung"?

2. Mr. Neilson virtually declines to explain whether, in his opinion, *circularity* was or was not essential to the shield-wall. If he prefers his meaning to remain obscure, so be it. But I certainly do not stand alone in thinking that unless he is prepared to maintain that "circularity" was essential to the shield-wall, his case, from the historical point of view, is so extremely weak as to be hardly worth a serious examination.

For all Mr. Neilson's other notes a very few words must suffice. They do not go to the heart of the subject.

3. Mr. Neilson begs the question which I put very plainly, viz., whether "testudo" had, necessarily and always, this *specific* sense for Old English writers.

4. I insinuated nothing as to the numerical sufficiency or insufficiency of two witnesses. The strange thing to me was that Mr. Neilson should have brought into court a number of other witnesses whom he himself admitted to be not worth calling. He now says his two witnesses are "both specific and corroborated." Again he begs the question. The main point of my contention with regard to them is that they are *not* "specific."

5. To my mind, no.

6. Mr. Neilson *assumes* (a) that the "specialization" is *Robert's*; and (b) that Robert made it on purpose to introduce into his translation an idea which was not

in his original. For myself, as regards (a), I make no assumption at all; as to (b), I am vain enough to think that my assumption is, to say the least, as probable as Mr. Neilson's.

7. I thank Mr. Neilson for his suggested explanation of Wace's line 3512. That, however, is a mere side-point. The main points here are the questions, which he leaves altogether unanswered, as to the whole passage in which that line occurs and as to Robert's translation of the same. Instead of an answer to my questions, he offers (a) an *assertion*, and (b) a *supposition*. As to these:

8 (a). To the sweeping assertion that "variation, even divergence, was the rule of mediæval translators," Mr. Neilson can hardly expect a serious reply. (b) Since his suggested interpretation of "the manner of a schelttroun" avowedly represents merely what he himself "*supposes*," there is room for others to "suppose" anything else that they may choose.

9. I am much obliged to Mr. Neilson for his correction of the erroneous statement which he made in his first paper. As to his amended statement, I reply: Robert's use of "scheltron" in the line to which Mr. Neilson now gives a reference is a matter in no way conflicting with the positive inference which I drew from Robert's use of the word elsewhere.

10, 11. Here again Mr. Neilson 'begs the question. I dispute the "historic continuity" in which he believes; and I challenge him, for the third time, to prove that Ælfric's gloss is "precise" in the sense of which he is thinking.

12. I merely suggested that (the so-called) Hemingburgh's and the Scots' use of the word "schelttroun" *might* have been influenced by an etymological confusion of a kind which Mr. Neilson must know to be quite possible in itself.

13. "As the imperfect tense is used so often, 'vocabantur' cannot refer to an earlier period." Earlier than what?

14. (a) I deny that my "hypotheses" are "conflicting"; they are alternative, which is quite a different thing. (b) I did not say that "Hemingburgh" and his Scottish contemporaries were wrong; I merely suggested that they *might be* wrong; and I also sug-

gested another alternative which Mr. Neilson ignores, viz., that *they* might be *right*, and that *Mr. Neilson* might be *wrong* in his interpretation of them. As for "*thirteenth* century error," I have no idea what he means by the phrase.

15. I alluded to the history of "peel" merely as an illustration of the strange ways in which a word may lose its original meaning and acquire a new one. Whether a change from wood to stone be less or more "drastic" than a change from shields to spears is a question of which Mr. Neilson, I feel sure, will, on reflection, see that he is hardly a disinterested judge. He must, I think, be well aware that when he has answered me on *all* the foregoing points, he will be only at the beginning of the real difficulties of the subject with which he has undertaken to deal.

KATE NORGATE.

[Mr. Neilson, as the author of the paper which Miss Norgate criticized, is of course entitled to a further reply if he chooses to make one, but the discussion must then close.—Ed.]



## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

### SOME ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

#### CHAPTER II.—BURTON-LATIMER.

**T**HE fine church at Burton-Latimer is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This church has many curious and puzzling architectural features.

There are two Register Rolls written on long pieces of parchment, similar to Rent Rolls, but not so long. They date from 1538. On one of them is the singular record of the burial of a man who had not been baptized, and the then vicar (one of the Montagues) has added that he "was buried with the burial of an ass."

The wall-paintings in this church bring us again to the story of St. Catharine of Alexandria. She is stated to have been a daughter of the King of Cyprus. She was born in Alexandria, and converted to Christianity in A.D. 305. Maximin was at that time one of the four Cæsars who governed the Roman Empire after the retirement of Diocletian and Maximinianus, Egypt and Syria being the

provinces he governed. According to legend, Catharine was a lady of much learning and ability, and her conversion was not at all relished by the heathen philosophers with Maximin at their head, so she was summoned to defend herself before a solemn conclave of fifty of them, with the ultimate result that her defence of the Christian religion effected their conversion. This so enraged Maximin that he ordered them to be burned alive; but for the saint some refinement of cruelty had to be devised, and the manner of it is thus described by an old author, Villegas.\* The wishes of Maximin having been made known to the public, a cunning engineer presented himself, and addressed the Roman governor in these words:

"My lord, if you be pleased, I will invent and make an engine, wherewith this rebellious damosel shal either do that which you co'mand or els she shall be torne in pieces unto death. This engine shal be made with four wheels, in the which shal be sawes of iron, sharp nails, and sharp knives: the wheels shal be turned one against another, and the sawes, the knives, and the nails shal meet; and when they be moven they shal make such a noise as, when she sees them, she shal fol downe with fear, and so she shall be brought to doe your wil; but, if she be still stubborn in her opinion, she shall dye a most cruel death."

This engine met the approval of the governor, and he ordered it to be ready in three days!

In the meantime great efforts were used by the chief authorities of the old religion to persuade her to recant, but without effect. Accordingly the wheel was brought forward, and the saint bound upon it; but just as the executioner was about to set in motion the frightful engine, suddenly an angel descended and liberated the saint, and she remained unhurt. "Then the same angel struck the wheels, which fell among the Pagans and killed many of them." This miracle, however, did not save the life of the saint; Maximin was so enraged at the failure of this cruel device that he caused her to be beheaded. Then angels rescued her body and buried it by night upon Mount Sinai; there it remained uncorrupted. It was at last dis-

\* See *Clavis Calendaria*, by John Brady, vol. ii., p. 304, 1815.

covered in the early part of the ninth century. Pilgrimages to see the wonder then became the fashion. This excited the cupidity of the wandering Arabs, who looked upon the pilgrims as a providential means of supply, and robbed all they could catch. This kind of brigandage went on for a long time, until at last it was resolved to put an end to it, and in 1063 an order of knighthood was established for the protection of the pilgrims. They were called knights of St. Catharine of Mont-Sinai. Their habit was white, on which was embroidered a half-wheel armed with spikes, and a sword stained with blood.

Nothing appears upon record concerning

remaining, formerly covered a large part of the north aisle wall, and were continuous; but the picture is now broken into three parts. This was done when the present windows were inserted in the fourteenth-century wall, upon which the painting was done. There was a continuous border of scrolled ornament above and below. The subject is boldly designed in a monochrome of browns, with dark outline of madder-brown, and it is no doubt of the same date as the wall. The largest fragment (Fig. 1), nearest the west end, represents the scene as described by Villegas above, and represents it very accurately. The saint is free from the

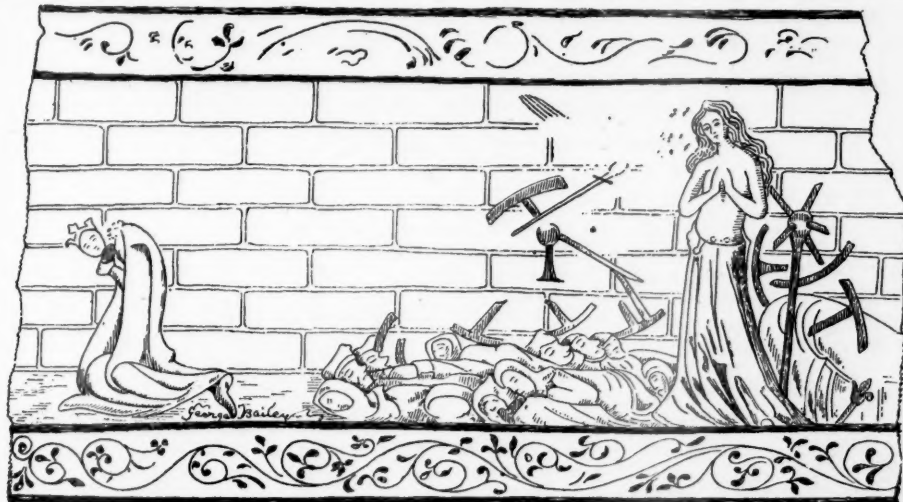


FIG 1.

this saint until her remains were said to be discovered on Mount Sinai. That she became a popular saint in England is evident from the number of paintings of her martyrdom found in churches, and, what is still more remarkable, her day is given in the calendar of the Church of England as November 25. She was the patron saint of spinsters; young women assembled on her anniversary and made merry, others fasted to get good husbands, and married women also did so to get rid of bad ones.\*

The long picture at Burton-Latimer, of which we give the three fragments now

wheel, and stands with hands joined, her hair long, loose, and wavy, naked to the waist, and having a long flowing drapery on the lower part, and, allowing for some defective drawing, the figure is well posed and elegant. The destruction of the wheel and the sudden death of the assembled philosophers by the sword of the rescuing angel (of whom nothing remains but the part of a wing, hand, and sword) is quite graphically rendered. There behind is the vacant judicial seat and the broken sceptre of the chief functionary, who, together with his companions, lies dead on the floor, while the broken wheel flies about in all directions. The kneeling figure is no doubt intended to re-

\* Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 660.

present the saint after her decollation. The head is crowned and appears to be falling from the body, and the left hand holds the knife which was the instrument of her death.



FIG 2.

Fig. 2 follows this further east, and represents the saint being taken from before the judge, who is shown seated cross-legged upon the judicial seat reading the sentence from a scroll. The saint is being taken away by the executioner; she is clothed in a long loosely-flowing dress, and carries in her left hand the knife, and in her right a portion of the wheel. The executioner follows her, having in his left hand what may have been a sword or an official staff; he also held something in the right hand, now gone. He is clothed in a short hooded cloak, and has on his left leg a long stocking rolled at the top, with a ribbon or cord twisted spirally round it; the right leg is similarly clothed, with the addition of a wide boot, which is of a darker colour, something like a cavalier's. There are three letters near the official staff, "F. R. E."; we have no idea what they mean. There are slight remains of other figures. This seems to conclude what is left of the St. Catharine subject, but there was certainly more before the wall was broken by the insertion of the perpendicular windows.

It will be seen how entirely this painting differs from that at Raunds, which has been already described (p. 102). That painting was certainly the commencement of a new series, which it was intended to paint over what had

previously been there, but the new series never were executed; something appears to have put an end to the project after the first one was done. Mr. J. G. Waller, who was at Raunds in 1877, says the north aisle must have had eight subjects from the life of Catharine of Alexandria, and he considers the new series were intended to represent scenes from the same. At the time when he saw them he could evidently see much more than can be seen now. He thought the series began at the east end of the north aisle, and commenced with the marriage of St. Catharine; but this Catharine of Alexandria was not the one that was married to the infant Jesus, as it has been depicted by Correggio, but Catharine of Sienna, as we have stated before; the two Catharines have become inextricably mixed by painters and others.

We have a third fragment from Burton-Latimer (Fig. 3), which, though forming a part of the same long picture, which it finishes at the extreme end of the wall, has certainly nothing to do with St. Catharine. It will be seen from our drawing that it represents a man with bushy hair and a long beard seated



FIG 3.

upon the back of a camel, with his face towards the tail. He is seated cross-legged, wears sandals, is clothed in a striped gown with a wide pointed sleeve; his left hand is



held up in benediction, and his right holds what appears to be a child, and there are some outlines of the dress of what appears to have been a female, who has also been seated upon the camel. The dark part of the man's dress is a reddish brown or brown madder colour, the stripes or bands are white; no colour is left on the camel, or whatever animal it represents. This may be intended to picture the Flight into Egypt, the artist having taken a new departure and represented the Holy Family riding upon a camel; we can offer no other conjecture as to the subject, but it is certainly a most unusual rendering of the story, if such it be.

(*To be continued.*)



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

### HAND-MADE LACE.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,  
Pillow and bobbins all her little store,  
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,  
Shuffles her threads about the live-long day,  
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night  
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light.

COWPER.

**T** would seem as though a special blessing rests on those who show kindness to the refugee. How much our textile industries owe to English charity towards the persecuted Flemish and Huguenots, we have already seen; out of the kindness of the people of the Midland counties to a royal sufferer arose the industry of lace-making. To Catherine of Aragon belongs the honour of establishing in England an art which, though it cannot be called an ancient handicraft, may justly claim, on account of its popularity and the excellence achieved by the workers, a place in the history of our country's crafts. Catherine, after her separation from Henry VIII., in 1533, retired for awhile to Ampthill in Bedfordshire, where she received such kindness and sympathy from the simple country-folks, that "she cast about in her mind for some means to recompense them." Believing, no doubt, that "he who helps

another to help himself, helps him best," the royal lady put to practical use the skill in lace-making she and her ladies had acquired in the Spanish convent-school. To all those who were willing to learn she had "the art and mysteries of thread-work" taught, and thus created a new industry for England; it is said that in their desire to help those who had treated them with such respect and sympathy, the Queen and her ladies even went the length of destroying their own laces when trade was bad, to give sufficient employment.

To this day, lacemakers look on "Catten's or Catherine's Day," November 25, as the gala-day of their craft, though the appropriate feasts are now only a memory. In the palmy days of the craft, old and young workers used to subscribe and enjoy a good cup of Bohea and cakes, which were called Cattern cakes, together. After tea, they danced and made merry after the fashion of those mirthful, laughter-loving times, and finished the evening with a supper of boiled rabbit, smothered with onion sauce. In some places it used to be the custom to distribute Cattern-cakes, somewhat as Christmas-cakes are dispensed in the north to-day.

As might be expected from its origin, the earliest English lace followed Spanish and Flemish patterns, the latter especially graceful, with wavy designs on a thoroughly well-made ground.

Two of the bands of Flemish refugees who did much to extend the new industry established by Queen Catherine, settled in Maidstone in 1561, establishing there a manufacture still known as "Dutch work," whilst others from Alençon and Valenciennes transferred their special branch of the art to Cranfield, Bedfordshire, from whence it soon spread into Buckingham, Oxford, and Northamptonshire; others went south and settled in Devonshire, and commenced the making of the famous Honiton lace. Many of the skilled workers of to-day show their foreign ancestry, not only in superior skill, but in their evidently Flemish names.

Lace-making during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seems to have been a very widespread industry, covering an area which took in most of the Midland and Southern counties. Lace-schools were established in various places, where children

were taught to practise the art when only eight years old. Lysons, in the *Magna Britannia*, says they went at five or soon after, and were able to maintain themselves at the age of eleven or twelve, but such cases must have been very exceptional. An account of a school at Spratton near Northampton gives some interesting details of the management and output of such institutions. There a child entered when it had completed its seventh year, and worked in summer, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight at night, in winter from six till six. They paid twopence a day for lights, and in return received the money realized by their handiwork; some, after practice and tuition, could make about sixpence a day. Fuller, in his *Worthies*, makes a quaint and reasonable plea for the encouragement of such schools, and the greater use of home-made lace. "Let it not be considered for a superfluous wearing, seeing it doth neither hide nor heat, but doth only adorn," he writes; "is not expensive as bullion, costing nothing but a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Hereby many children, who otherwise would be burthensome to the parish, prove beneficial to the parents. Yea, many lame in the limbs and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over the seas to fetch lace from Flanders."

The earliest lace-school was opened and endowed by Sir Henry Borlase at Great Marlow in 1626. In this town the industry flourished so well that Marlow was cited on the Continent as a noble lace-making centre, and some black lace, made in 1830, and recently exhibited by Miss Watson of Lacey Green, proves that the handicraft has not been allowed to die out.

At Launceston in 1720 were two schools of forty-eight children, who made bone-lace and received their own earnings by way of encouragement. At that time two kinds of lace were made, needle or point-lace, which is allied to embroidery, and pillow-lace, which has been described by many workers as really an elaboration of fringe-work. Needle or point-lace has always been the favourite abroad, but the majority of English makers have devoted themselves to the bobbin and pillow. For its production, the pattern is first drawn on a piece of parchment, which

is fastened to a cushion or "pillow," into which pins can easily be stuck as required for the twisting and plaiting of the thread. The worker is provided with a number of bobbins, round the upper part of which the thread to be used is wound; for a piece of lace of the simplest pattern, half an inch wide, as many as fifty bobbins may be required, while for an elaborate pattern twelve hundred may not be sufficient, as the whole work of the pillow lace-making consists in twisting and plaiting threads; its value depends entirely on the worker and her capacity for "infinite patience and infinite care." At a recent exhibition of lace held by the Countess of Buckingham at Hampden House in the so-called Brick Parlour, where, long years ago, John Hampden was arrested, some interesting curios connected with this industry were shown, among them a pillow-stand locally called a "pillow horse;" a candlestick, used to give light in the lace-schools; a fine old oak lace-box, dated 1702; and a collection of dainty bobbins with their beads and "jingles," which made one's fingers ache to twirl the threads and learn to weave airy beauties displayed in the adjoining hall. In the early days of its history lace was known as "bone-work." Shakespeare, in *Twelfth Night*, speaks of "free maids that weave their threads with bone." It is uncertain how the term originated, perhaps because sheep's-trotter bones were used before the invention of wooden bobbins, or because fishermen were accustomed to provide their wives with the bones of fish cut and pared in various sizes for pins, brass pins being, when first invented, too costly to come within the reach of poor workers. A statute in 1543 fixed the price of these pins which was not to exceed six and eightpence a thousand, a sufficiently large sum for poor workers when the work entailed the manipulation of many threads and the use of multitudinous pins. If we may judge of the importance of a handicraft by the necessity the Government sees to legislate for it, then lacemaking soon assumed a prominent position. One of the last acts of Henry VIII.'s reign was the prohibition of all foreign lace, in order to "remove the grievances of workers of the mysteries of thread and bone-work"; this regulation had to be made again and again

in subsequent years, for fashion and fancy perpetually drew the wealthy to invest in the wares of France and Flanders.

Royalty always seems to have recognised the beauty of home-made lace as well as the duty of encouraging its workers. Among the presents Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., sent to the powerful Empress of Austria, mention is made of "fine English-made bone-work," and in the previous reign some had been sent out to India, a country well able to appreciate exquisite decorative arts.

William III. and his Queen were, if anything, more extravagant than their predecessors in the matter of lace, whether with a disinterested view to encourage the industry or not history does not record. His Majesty's lace-bill for 1695 amounted to £2,459 19s.; that of the Queen for the preceding year we have in detail, and it amounts to a sum sufficiently large for ornamentation :

	£	s.	d.
21 yds. of lace for pillow beres at 52s. -	54	12	0
16 yds. of lace for two toy lights at £12	192	0	0
24 yds. for six handkerchiefs at £4 10s.	108	0	0
30 yds. for six nightshirts at 62s. -	93	0	0
6 yds. for two combing cloths at £14 -	84	0	0
3½ yds. for a combing cloth at £17 -	59	10	0
An apron of lace - - - - -	17	0	0
	£608	2	0

So large a use of expensive lace by royalty was naturally imitated by their subjects, and a golden age for lace makers ensued. Periodic fancies for wearing foreign lace, however, kept the home trade in a state of fluctuation. A patriotic revival set in during the latter part of George II.'s reign, and at the marriage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1736, special injunctions were given to the Court to wear no lace but that of English make. In 1750 the Society of Anti-Gallicans was formed to encourage the home industry, and to stimulate dislike to the use of foreign work. It held meetings and distributed prizes for bone and point lace, and for many years proved most beneficial to the lace-making trade. It excited interest also among gentlewomen of the middle class, who were glad to add to a small income by making elaborate and delicate work, which required more time and attention than could be given by those depending for maintenance on their exertions.

George III. took most rigid measures to

suppress the smuggling into the country of foreign laces, which had become common. A paper of the day records "how lace and ruffles of great value, sold on the previous day, had been seized in a hackney coach between St. Paul's and Covent Garden; how a lady of rank was stopped in her chaise and relieved of French lace to a large amount; and how a poor woman carelessly picking a quartern loaf as she walked along was arrested and the loaf found to contain £200 worth of lace. Even ladies, when walking, had their black lace mittens cut off their hands, the officers supposing them to be of French manufacture; and, lastly, a Turk's turban of most Mameluke dimensions was found, containing a stuffing of £90 worth of lace." Even persons of high position in society did not think it derogatory to evade the King's prohibitory measures in this way. The wife of Chief Justice Ellenborough tried to bring over a large freight of lace concealed in the lining of her carriage, but the trick was discovered and her treasure confiscated. The High Sheriff of Westminster was more successful when, in 1731, he brought over £6,000 worth in the coffin of Bishop Atterbury, who died in exile in Paris, and with the removal of whose body to England the High Sheriff had been entrusted. Concealment of lace in coffins became such a general resource that the number of supposed Englishmen dying abroad aroused the suspicion of the Government, and the searching of coffins was insisted on. The nobility were much incensed when George III. ordered that all stuffs and laces to be worn at the marriage of his sister, the Princess Augusta, should be of English make. Their vanity exceeded their loyalty, and a shrewd French milliner was found to aid them in evading the injunction, only, however, to her own advantage. A few days before the wedding a custom-house officer visited the Frenchwoman's establishment, and seized the forbidden goods, which were subsequently burnt. The milliner had by that time, however, accumulated a fortune, and, turning her back upon our "prejudiced island," she returned to Versailles, where she purchased a villa, to which she gave the significant name "La Folie des Dames anglaises."

(To be continued.)

## Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 216 (for December, 1897) of the *Archæological Journal* has reached us. It forms the fourth part of Volume IV. (Second Series), and contains the following papers: (1) "Presidential Address to the Dorchester Meeting of the Institute," by General Pitt-Rivers; (2) "A Roman Villa at Frilford," by Mr. A. J. Evans; (3) "On Some Dorset Bells," by Canon Raven; (4) "On the Evidence bearing upon the Early History of Man, which is derived from the Form, Condition of Surface, and Mode of Occurrence of Dressed Flints," by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes; (5) "The Present Phase of Pre-historic Archæology," by Professor Boyd-Dawkins; (6) "The Age of Carfax Tower," by Mr. J. Park Hamson.

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No. 217 of the *Archæological Journal* (for March, 1898) has also been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "Sherborne School, Before, Under, and After Edward VI.," by Mr. A. F. Leach (there is a photograph given of an amusing misreading in Sherborne Minster representing a scholar receiving chastisement from his master on that portion of the body provided by Nature for the purpose, otherwise once facetiously described as the representation of a "Pedagogue in his Glory"); (2) "A Saxon Church at Breamore, Hants," by the Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill (this paper describes the building, of which the true character and age were only ascertained a summer or two ago at a meeting of the Institute. The paper is illustrated); (3) "Excavations at Springs Bloomery (iron-smelting hearth), near Coniston Hall, Lancashire, with notes on the probable Age of the Furness Bloomeries," by Mr. H. S. Cowper. Following this there is an "In Memoriam" notice of the late Mr. G. T. Clark.

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Part IV., Volume VIII. (Fifth Series) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "On Irish Gold Ornaments—Whence came the Gold, and When?" (Part II.), by Mr. William Fraser; (2) "The Rangers of the Curragh of Kildare," by Lord Walter FitzGerald; (3) "Fortified Stone Lake-Dwellings on Islands in Lough Skannive, Connemara," by Mr. Edgar L. Layard; (4) "The Islands of the Corrib," by Mr. R. J. Kelly; (5) "A Crannoge near Clones" (Part II.), by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy; and the third part of the Calendar of the *Liber Niger Alani*, by the late Professor Stokes, whose recent decease is widely lamented by antiquaries in Ireland and elsewhere. Besides these papers there are a number of shorter notes included under the general heading of "Miscellanea," and an account of the Proceedings of the Society and its excursions. As is usual with the *Journal*, there are numerous excellent illustrations.

We have received the third part of Vol. III. of the *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, edited by the Rev. G. W. Minns. As usual, it contains several excellent archæological papers, and is well illustrated. The following are its chief antiquarian contents: (1) "Traces of the Languages of the Ancient Races in Hampshire, contained in the Place-Names of the County," by Mr. T. W. Shore; (2) "Ancient Hampshire Mazes," by Mr. Shore and Mr. N. C. H. Nesbett; (3) "The Palæolithic Implements of the Southampton Gravels," by Mr. W. Dale; (4) "Ancient Bronze Weapons from the neighbourhood of Southampton," also by Mr. W. Dale; (5) "On a Memorial Brass from Brown Candover," by the Rev. W. L. W. Eyre; (6) "The Nave Roof of Winchester Cathedral," by Mr. J. B. Colson; (7) "Historical Notes on the Manor of Knighton," by the Rev. R. G. Davis; (8) "Supplementary Hampshire Bibliography," by the Rev. Sumner Wilson; and (9) "Titchfield Abbey and Place House," by the Rev. G. W. Minns.

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No. 39 (being No. 3 of the ninth volume) of the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (from October 28, 1896, to May 26, 1897) has just been issued. It contains, *inter alia*, the following papers and contributions: (1) "Bishop Bateman" (the founder of Trinity Hall), by Professor E. C. Clark; (2) "Address on Taking Office as President," by Mr. J. Bass Mullinger; (3) "Notes on the History of Exning," by Mr. J. E. Foster; (4) "A Description of Objects Exhibited by Mr. J. S. Freeman illustrative of Old Cambridge," by Professor Hughes; (5) "Further Observations on Castle Hill," by Professor Hughes; (6) "A List of the Plate, Books, and Vestments Bequeathed by the Foundress, the Lady Margaret, to Christ College," communicated by Mr. R. F. Scott (this list contains several entries of very considerable interest, as those of "a hole garnyshe for a Crostaffe to be borne in procession," etc., followed by the entry of "on gilt foote for a Crosse to reste in vppon the aluter." "Item, a paire of organs the pypis of waynskott. Item, a lesser payre with pypes of Tynne. Item, an olde paire with an olde case." We learn, too, from the list that there was a spoon with the word "Mercy" engraved on the end, that there was a vestment of red sarcenet for use on Good Friday, a canopy of green baudkin to hang over the dean's head in the chapel, and a Lenten veil of white sarcenet with a cross of red sarcenet on it. The books seem to have been wholly for church service. Is there not an omission or error at the top of page 352, which begins, "graven on the Snoute of the patente"? As it stands, the entry does not make sense); (7) "On the Charters granted by Ramsay Abbey to the Fraternity of the Holy Sepulchre," by Mr. J. E. Foster; (8) "On the Ditches Round Ancient Cambridge, with special reference to the adjoining ground," by Professor Hughes; (9) "On the Gilds of Cambridgeshire," by Mr. T. D. Atkinson. In addition to these papers, the number contains a record of the business of the society for the period it covers.



No. 20 (Vol. III., Part II.) of the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society* has also reached us. It contains the following papers, etc.: (1) "Lincoln Cathedral, a List of Brasses existing in 1641, from Mr. Peck's collation of Bishop Sanderson's MS. Notes, compared with Browne Willis's copy of the same" (Part II.); (2) "On a Palimpsest Brass at Checkenden, Oxfordshire" (illustrated), by Mr. Mill Stephenson; (3) "Ely Cathedral, List of Brasses"; (4) "Note on the Brass (illustrated) to Simon Bache, 1414, at Knebworth Church, Herts," by Mr. H. Eardley Field; (5) "List of Staffordshire Brasses to the End of the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. W. C. Peck; and (6) "A Note on the Distribution of Monumental Brasses in England," besides some minor notes. From the "Note on the Distribution of Monumental Brasses," we learn that Kent heads the list with no less than 327, after which there is a drop to 237 in Essex, which comes second. Norfolk follows with 232, Oxfordshire has 213, and Suffolk 211. Buckinghamshire (185), Hertfordshire (180), Berkshire (140), Surrey (129), Bedfordshire (121), Middlesex (121), Sussex (107), and Northamptonshire (106) all have more than a hundred examples. The list winds up with Northumberland and Westmoreland, each of which is credited with one brass only; but this is perhaps not quite accurate as regards Northumberland, for besides the well-known Flemish brass at All Saints, Newcastle, there is a small portion of another at St. Andrew's church, in that city.

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The *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* contains "A few Brief Notes on some Rectors and Vicars of Heanor," by the Rev. R. J. Burton. Mr. Burton begins with the reign of King John, when the living of Heanor was in the gift of the Greys of Codnor. It was then a rectory, but the great tithes being appropriated to Dale Abbey in 1473, it became a vicarage, and remained such until 1868, when the then vicar, the Rev. Frederick Corfield, assumed the title of rector. After pointing out that it appears possible that Heanor suffered in common with the greater part of England under the terrible scourge, the Black Death, which in 1349 swept away a great portion of the population, more than half the Yorkshire priests, and more than two-thirds of the benefited clergy of Norfolk, Mr. Burton gives a goodly list of the vicars and rectors of the parish, mentioning specially the name of Richard Arnold (1547), who was the first vicar presented to the living of Heanor after the dissolution of Dale Abbey, and who successfully steered his way through the Marian reaction well into the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A short account is also given of John Hieron, who was ejected from Breadsall at the Restoration, having previously—at the commencement of the civil war—been apprehended for preaching against Episcopacy, but liberated through the influence of his father-in-law. Eventually he settled down at Loscoe, where he continued the work of his ministry in his own house and at the houses of his neighbours. A good deal of important local information is contained in this article. The Rev. Reginald H. C. FitzHerbert contributes a copy of "The Will

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of Elizabeth FitzHerbert, widow of Ralph FitzHerbert, Esq., of Norbury, Derbyshire, dated October 20, 1490." It is of special interest, on account of the many articles of domestic use and of dress mentioned by the testator. Mr. C. E. B. Bowles gives a copy of "The Agreement of the Freeholders in Eyam to the Award for Dividing Eyam Pasture, November 12, 1702"; and the Rev. C. Kerry articles on "The Ancient Painted Window, Hault Hucknall Church" (with illustrations), and "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Holmesfield."

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From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society (Northern Branch) we have received a very careful and painstaking piece of work by Mr. T. W. Williams, entitled *Somerset Mediæval Libraries and Miscellaneous Notices of Books in Somerset prior to the Dissolution of the Monasteries*. Mr. Williams speaks very modestly of his performance in the Preface, but he has really compiled a valuable contribution to the study of English mediæval bibliography. The work (which is illustrated, and fills about 200 octavo pages) can be obtained from the publisher, Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, 11, Quay Street, Bristol. The gratitude of antiquaries is due to Mr. Williams for this scholarly and acceptable publication, dealing with the local aspects of a subject which has been too much neglected in the past.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. General meeting, June 1, Judge Baylis, Q.C., in the chair.—It was announced that Viscount Dillon had resigned the presidency of the Institute, and that the position had been offered to Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., who had intimated his willingness to accept it. The nomination of president was unanimously confirmed by the meeting.—Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., described the mosaic floors in the house of M. Cæsius Blandus in Pompeii, and exhibited a tracing from one of them, giving also a brief account of the baths in some of the principal houses of that city.—Professor W. Flinders Petrie was announced to give a description of excavations at Denderah, but it was explained that he was unable to be present owing to illness. His place was taken at short notice by Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. F. Davis, who gave a description of a dwelling-house only recently uncovered during the excavations on the site of the old Roman city at Silchester. This was one of the largest houses which had yet been discovered. It was of the courtyard type. One of the rooms contained a fragment of a fine mosaic pavement. As the work is now in progress, further discoveries are still to be looked for, not only in this house, but also in some half-dozen acres still to be explored this year.—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., read some notes on the palimpsest brass at Okeover, Staffordshire. This brass was originally laid down to the memory of William, Lord Zouch, of Haryngworth, on the death of his first wife, Alice Seymour, in 1447, and in 1538 was converted into a memorial to Humphrey Oker and his wife and family.

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The eighth meeting of the session was held at the rooms in Sackville Street, on May 16, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair. — Mrs. Collier submitted for exhibition an unusually fine example of a coin of Magnentius, found in College Green, Worcester, also coins of Charles III. of Spain, and Louis XIV. of France, together with a token of Horne Tooke. — The Rev. H. J. W. Astley, hon. sec., exhibited photographs of old engravings of two large family pictures now at Melton Constable, one illustrating the tournament at Paris, in 1438, between Sir Jacob Astley and Sir Gerald Massey; the other a combat at Smithfield, in 1441, between the former knight and Sir Philip Boyles, in which they are represented fighting on foot. On either side of the two principal pictures are grouped several smaller views depicting various scenes in the history of the tournament. From the costumes, armour, and accessories, the date of the paintings would appear to be the sixteenth century.

—The paper of the evening was by Mr. Allen S. Walker, on "The Screen of All-Hallows the Great." The neighbourhood of Thames Street and the river bank is, said Mr. Walker, one of the most interesting spots in London, and may be called the cradle of the city, as the earliest place of commerce was at Greenhithe. Ever since the time of the Normans the customs have formed a source of revenue, and here, in 1250, Henry III.'s brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had jurisdiction over weights. In the Steelyard, the site of which is now occupied by Cannon Street Station, the Hanseatic merchants were established and had their Guildhall, their charter of Liberty being granted in 1259. They, however, possessed no chapel, but worshipped in the Church of All-Hallows the Great. They beautified the church by presenting windows and founding altars, and at length endowed a chapel therein. Edward IV. gave to the Hanseatic League the absolute property of the Steelyard; here they erected warehouses and other buildings, but although the League was suppressed in 1560, the Steelyard remained the property of the League until it was purchased for the Cannon Street improvement in 1853. The church was entirely destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666, with the exception of the tower. After the fire the parishes of All-Hallows the Great and Less were united, and the church was rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, the cost of the fabric being defrayed out of the coal-dues; it amounted to £5,640. The parishioners, however, raised a rate for the sum of £500 for the interior fittings. The Master of the Steelyard at that time was Jacob Jacobson, a very rich and benevolent man, who gave £10 to the poor of the parish, and rebuilt the Guildhall; he died in 1680. There is a curious legend to the effect that the famous screen was made in Hamburg, and was the gift of the Dutch merchants, but the researches of Mr. Walker into this matter, which have extended over three years, apparently quite dispose of this tradition, for it appears to have been first put forward by Malcolm in 1803, one hundred and twenty years after the rebuilding of the church. It has also been said that Jacob Jacobson gave the screen, but

he died in 1680, and the church was not ready to receive any fittings until 1683. The truth seems to be that the parishioners had always desired to have a screen, but they were in want of money, and could not pay for it. Mr. Theodore Jacobson, who had succeeded his brother as Master of the Steelyard, had given the pulpit to the church, and thereupon came forward and presented the screen. A comparison between the screens of All-Hallows and of St. Peter's, on Cornhill, strongly confirms the belief that both are of English design and workmanship. They only differ in design by some small details; the measurements of both are identical, the cost of each was about the same, and there are other entries in the parish books as to the charges for the screen, and, finally, it is known that the screen of St. Peter's was carved by Englishmen. Some beautiful photographs of both the screens illustrated the paper. The screen is now at St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

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The closing meeting of the session was held at 32, Sackville Street on June 1, Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair. Dr. Winstone exhibited a silver penny of Henry III., which was dug up at Chigwell in Essex, in making a sewer deep down in the clay. He also exhibited a brass coin dated 1800. —Mr. W. J. Nichols exhibited two letters of marque and general reprisals issued in the years 1795 and 1796 against the United Provinces and Spain respectively, and granted by King George III. to Captain Thomas Alston, of the ship *Ceres*, of Lancaster. Mr. Nichols also exhibited the marriage certificate of the same Thomas Alston with Caroline Shewell, which marriage was contracted at Gretna Green in 1819, "according to the way of the Church of England, and agreeable to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland." —Mrs. Collier read a paper upon the "Church of St. Crantock in Cornwall," which was a well-endowed collegiate church before the coming of St. Augustine. At the Dissolution it possessed nine prebends, and was rated at £19 3s. 6d. The church is quaint and rudely designed, and has remains of very early work. The paper was well illustrated by drawings and photographs. —The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a valuable paper upon the "Preservation of Antiquities," in which he demonstrated the duty which England owed, not alone to her own sons and daughters and to their descendants, but to the other nations of Europe and the civilized world at large, the duty of carefully preserving and protecting antiquities of every kind, even those of remote and out-of-the-way places, as bestowing on the locality special historical, antiquarian, or artistic interest. Our national antiquities form a part of the heritage of the ages which the nation has received from generations long gone by. What, then, he asked, are we doing to preserve them? We are very much behind other civilized European nations in the steps we have taken for the preservation of our national antiquities. In France the vote for preserving or purchasing antiquities is usually £50,000 per annum, and in the colony of Algeria antiquities belong to the State. In Austria there is a central commission for preserving monu-

ments, which works with local societies. In Switzerland there is a Federal Commission, and over £2,000 per annum is voted for Swiss antiquities, while rich England can only afford, under Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, £100 for expenses, and £250 for inspector's salary. In Denmark in 1895 the grant for this purpose was £1,500. In Italy the destruction of antiquities is a legal offence. In Spain the Government acts with the provincial authorities in cataloguing and preserving antiquities; and even in Russia there exists a similar commission. The author considered that in England an Act of Parliament should be passed requiring the license of the Home Secretary, or other high official, for permission to destroy or mutilate any edifice or other monuments erected before the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and this limit might subsequently be extended to include all seventeenth-century buildings and monuments. He also thought that the presidents of the chief archaeological societies ought to be consulted before a license was issued.—The Chairman, Mr. Gould, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, and Mr. Patrick, took part in the discussion.

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The annual meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 4, at Norwich, Canon Manning presiding.—The annual report, read by Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, detailed the work of the past year, and included a feeling reference to the deaths of the Rev. W. F. Greeny and Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B. The treasurer's account showed that a balance of £276 was brought forward, which included a legacy of £100 left by Sir J. Boileau, subscriptions amounted to £111 15s., the sale of publications £1 12s. 6d., and bank interest £3 17s. 2d., a total of £393 13s. 1d. The total expenditure was £170 17s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £222 15s. 6d. Sir F. G. M. Boileau was re-elected president, and the other officers and the committee were also reappointed.—Dr. Bensly referred to the proposed restoration of Ranworth Church, the fine rood-screen of which was known to antiquaries all over the country. A committee had been formed to carry out the work, and very wisely, considering what a priceless treasure they possessed, they had asked the Society of Antiquaries and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings to advise them as to the best way of dealing with the church. Canon Manning also mentioned the proposed restoration of Attleborough Church, and expressed the hope that the screen would not be touched in any way.—Captain King, R.N., then read a paper on "Armour and Arms found in Churches." He said that information as to churches in Norfolk being used for armour and arms was unfortunately rather scanty. The Cathedral armour and arms, the halbert at Worstead, and the two interesting Elizabethan helmets found in the parish chest at Hanworth, were the only instances he knew of at present. There was certain evidence that the Cathedral had an armoury attached to it, from the ancient records of the Dean and Chapter's accounts, which included several items for armour and repairs, and also showed that eight soldiers were attached to the Cathedral. Captain King

then proceeded to describe the armour and weapons which he had been able to bring to the meeting. A rapier of a German type of the early seventeenth century was first shown, while another interesting weapon was a broken horseman's sabre of the middle of the seventeenth century, which might probably have belonged to one of Cromwell's troopers. Two helmets were exhibited, one of which apparently bore the impress of a bullet and the other of a sword-cut. They were the simple headpiece worn by pikemen, and were also of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Barwell remarked that in the church of Bardwell, Suffolk, was an ancient sword, hanging over the pulpit, said to have belonged to Sir William de Burdwell. It was an unusual circumstance to find weapons in the church itself.—Mr. W. H. Jones regretted that Captain King had not carried his researches into the old documents further back. He gave extracts from the accounts of the master cellarer to the Prior of the Cathedral dated from 1382 to 1387, which proved that a considerable amount of money was spent on the armoury and for the general supply of arms to the officers for the defence of the monastery in the days of the warlike bishop, Despenser.—Mr. G. A. King then exhibited a fine series of designs, taken from the dresses of the saints pictured on the screen at Ranworth. These, he explained, formed a striking example of the use made by early artists of the old Italian brocades. They were fourteenth-century work, and exhibited many points of similarity with the designs preserved in the South Kensington Museum. In the earlier figures the designs embraced animals and birds, as were found in the Italian materials, while the latter paintings, after the influence of Persian art had made itself felt in Italy, showed a corresponding change.—Mr. Tingay reported an interesting discovery made in the city during the making of the new road near St. Augustine's Gates from the Aylsham Road. Six funeral urns, all evidently of Saxon workmanship, had been unearthed a few feet below the surface. Unfortunately all but one were broken, and the perfect one had been in the possession of a workman and had since been destroyed. At the same spot various other small articles of apparently Saxon workmanship had been found, while the greater portion of a human skeleton had been discovered.

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The annual meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTH-UMBERLAND was held at Durham, on April 27.—The president (the Rev. Dr. Greenwell) presided over a large attendance of members.—The treasurer (Mr. J. G. Gradon) presented the statement of accounts for 1897, which showed a credit balance of £154 16s. 11d.—The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Wm. Greenwell; Messrs. R. O. Heslop and W. Knowles, hon. secretaries; Mr. J. G. Gradon, secretary and treasurer; and Sir Wm. Crossman (Ellingham) to a vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Mr. W. H. Longstaffe.—The secretary announced that the portrait in oils of the president, which the society arranged to have painted last year, was completed, and it had been arranged to make the



presentation in the Chapter Library on Monday, May 9. The portrait had been painted by Mr. A. S. Cope at a cost of 300 guineas, and practically the whole of the money had been raised by voluntary subscription.—Mr. F. R. N. Haswell referred to the loss the society had sustained by the death of Mr. Longstaffe, of Gateshead. He described him as a very remarkable man, and one who took a deep interest in the work of the society in its early days.—The president said he echoed what Mr. Haswell had said. Mr. Longstaffe was an extremely valuable member, and years ago contributed a very valuable paper to their "Proceedings" on "The Buildings of Bishop Pudsay in the Diocese." He was a man of great originality, of great power of mind and industry, and it was a matter of sincere regret to him (the president) that he had not been able to complete the history of the county of Durham, so admirably begun by Mr. Surtees. This important work was put into the hands of Mr. Longstaffe, but he was never able to carry it to completion. It was impossible to estimate the value of his services to archaeology and archaeologists, and his loss was quite an irreparable one, for he did not know anyone who had a tenth part of the information on this subject possessed by Mr. Longstaffe.

The meeting then proceeded to select the places for the outdoor meetings during the ensuing summer. The president afterwards delivered an address on the work of the year. In the course of his remarks he said that Dr. Fowler, of Durham, was engaged upon the production of another edition of *The Rites of Durham*, which, when completed, would form a really valuable record of the life of the monastery. Proceeding, the president congratulated the committee on having published another volume of *The History of Northumberland*. It was said that they could complete the work in twelve quarto volumes, but he thought it would take fourteen volumes to complete it. It was a very great work indeed, but he might say that every person who had looked into the volumes produced spoke of it as being well done. The editorial work had been extremely well done by their editors, of whom they had had three—Mr. Bateson, Mr. Hinds, and Mr. Crawford Hodgson. The latter gentleman was now engaged upon the fifth volume, which would deal with Warkworth and Coquetdale. In conclusion, the president referred to the collection of memorial crosses in the Chapter Library. It had, he said, been brought together during the past thirty years, and formed a large and valuable collection of sculptured work of the pre-Conquest period.

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The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Colchester in the middle of April, Mr. Henry Laver presiding in the absence of the president, Mr. G. A. Lowndes.—The chairman congratulated the society on its continued improvement in numbers, and the work they were doing. The more frequent meetings were much appreciated; letters of approval had been received from all parts of the county. Without studying its antiquities, the history of a county could not be

fully appreciated.—The secretary (Mr. G. F. Beaumont) presented the annual report, which showed that the membership last year was 329; now it was 334. When the new members to be proposed had been elected, the total would be 345. The report also chronicled the death of two vice-presidents, Lord Carlingford and Major Thomas Jenner Spitty, and in their place the council recommended the election of Lord Claud Hamilton. The council regretted that, owing to failing health, the Rev. F. Spurrell had felt compelled to resign his membership. Mr. Spurrell, who was elected in July, 1854, had been an active and useful member of the council for forty-two years. The council recommended that the Rev. F. W. Galpin be elected to fill the vacancy. The amount received from subscriptions compared very favourably with previous years. Five meetings and excursions had been held during the year, and all were well attended.—On the motion of the Rev. J. C. Gould, it was decided that Messrs. C. E. Benham, G. Joslin, and P. G. Laver should represent the society on the Museum Committee of the Colchester Corporation.

An excursion to Great Horkesley Church was made at the conclusion of the meeting, after which Pitchbury Woods were visited, and the ramparts examined under the direction of Mr. Laver. Mr. Laver pointed out that the entrenchments had unquestionably belonged to a British camp, and were very interesting on account of the fact that such earthworks were very rare in Essex. Subsequently the ramparts seemed to have been used by the Romans, but the assertion that the latter constructed them was entirely without grounds.

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The monthly meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on April 21 in the rooms of the society, 207, Bath Street.—Dr. David Murray, president, in the chair. A paper was read by the president on "The Faculty of Procurators' Pew in the High Church," and Mr. Robert Dunlop, White-rig, Airdrie, contributed a paper in which an account was given of the archaeological collections of the late Dr. Hunter Selkirk, of Daleville, Carlisle. Mrs. Murray exhibited and described an old Swedish altar-cloth.

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The annual meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY was held at Bury St. Edmunds on May 5, the Rev. E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield, presiding. The annual report of the Council stated that 1897 would be memorable in the history of the Institute, for the conclusion of descriptive sketches of church plate in the twenty-seven deaneries of Suffolk—a comprehensive survey of ecclesiastical objects of antiquity, appreciation of which had become more widely extended. Allusion was made to the death of Mr. B. P. Grimsey, of Ipswich. The Council regretted that the Rev. F. Haslewood desired to resign the duties he had carried out with so much earnestness, and to the advantage of the Institute. He had held the office of honorary secretary since May, 1887, when he succeeded the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White.—The president (Lord Henniker) and the vice-presidents and members of the Council were re-elected. To



fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. B. P. Grimsey, Mr. V. B. Redstone, of Woodbridge, was elected. Upon the proposition of the Rev. Canon Scott, seconded by Mr. R. Burrell, a vote of warm thanks to the Rev. F. Haslewood for his services as honorary secretary was unanimously adopted.—It transpired that the Council had suggested the desirability of asking Mr. H. C. Casley, of Ipswich, to accept the secretaryship.—Upon the proposal of the Rev. Canon Betham, seconded by the Rev. H. Jarvis, a resolution was unanimously adopted empowering the Council to appoint a secretary.

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The annual general meeting of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Reading on April 27.—The honorary secretary (the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield) read the report, which after recording the fact that the present society is the lineal descendant of the old Berks Ashmolean Society, proceeded to state that during the winter months three meetings were held for the reading of papers and discussion, and that during the summer three excursions had been made to places of general or local interest. The report then continued as follows: "The photographic survey of the county has been commenced by the Camera Club, at the suggestion of your secretary, who recently gave an address on the subject at the Extension College, and the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society are co-operating in this important work. The committee are glad to be able to report that some steps have been taken with regard to the compilation of a catalogue of Berkshire portraits, in connection with the National Portrait Catalogue. Your committee recommend that a sub-committee, consisting of Lord Saye and Sele (chairman), the Rev. Alan Cheales (secretary), Miss Thoys, and W. Ogilvie, Esq., be appointed to carry out this work. The archaeological survey of the county was commenced some years ago, but it still is in a very imperfect state. The committee would be glad if some members of the society who have leisure would undertake this very important work." The committee then proceeded to deplore the loss the society had sustained in the death of its late president, Sir George Russell, Bart., Mr. G. Palmer, and the Rev. J. J. Goadby. The report having been adopted, the chairman (Mr. Charles Smith) proposed the election of Mr. C. E. Keyser as president in the place of Sir George Russell; the Mayor of Reading seconded the proposal, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Keyser having taken the chair, which was vacated by Mr. Smith, then delivered an inaugural address, in which he gave a brief summary of the antiquities of the county.

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An ordinary meeting of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on Friday, May 27, 1898, Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., F.S.A., a vice-president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and visitors.—Mr. Charles J. Munich, hon. secretary and treasurer, having read the names of twenty-four new members elected since the inaugural meeting, April 6, acknowledged the receipt of several books, prints, etc., which were on view, including two photographs of the

old houses recently demolished in Church Row, Hampstead.—The thanks of the society were accorded to the donors.—Mr. George W. Potter then read a paper entitled "Some Historical Notices of Hampstead," which contained much valuable and important information concerning this ancient borough, its residents, old houses, etc.—Mr. Munich having stated that outdoor meetings had been arranged for June, July, and August, read a communication from Professor J. W. Hales, in which considerable information was given with regard to the old King of Bohemia tavern in High Street, Hampstead.—Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. G. Potter, of Highgate, for the loan of several pictures, etc., which were on view at the meeting.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

#### THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Published by order of the Corporation of the County-Borough of Northampton; the first volume edited by Christopher A. Markham, the second volume edited by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D. 2 vols., buckram royal 8vo., pp. xxxv, 510, and pp. xii, 602 respectively. London: Elliot Stock; Northampton: Birdsall and Son.

Northampton to-day occupies a very different position to that which it held in the Middle Ages, when, situated as it is in the centre of England, it was often the residence of the Sovereign, and, as we should say, the seat of the Government. By the reign of Queen Elizabeth it had sunk to the level of an ordinary county town of no special importance, a position from which of late years it has been but slowly emerging. It is obvious, however, that its older history, as told in and by its Records, must be, from its former position of influence, more than usually varied and important. It was therefore a very commendable project on the part of the Corporation of Northampton to have the Borough Records printed, for, as the Bishop of London very truly says in the preface, such publication "is a substantive contribution to the history of that distinguishing quality of the English people, their capacity for managing their own affairs quietly and reasonably, with a view solely to discover what is the fairest and wisest way of dealing with each question that arises." It is to be regretted, we think, that the Corporation should have decided on dividing the work between two persons, for, as Dr. Cox observes in the Introduction to the second volume, such division has rendered unity of action and design a matter of impossibility. We regret on other grounds, too, that the entire work was not placed in Dr. Cox's hands, for we are bound to say that the first volume is not edited in such a manner

as a work of this kind ought to have been, while Dr. Cox's own work in the second volume leaves little, if anything, to be desired in the way of improvement. The first volume contains (besides the Records themselves and Bishop Creighton's short preface) an admirable *excursus* by Mr. W. Ryland D. Atkins on "The Position of Northampton in English History." This paper, which follows the Bishop's preface, gives a most clear, succinct, and scholarly survey of the matter, and is deserving of very high praise. We wish we could say as much in favour of what follows, but we are unable to do so. We have a collection, or rather a selection, of quotations from Domesday Book, Pipe Rolls, Charters, and other Grants and Letters Patents, as well as the *Liber Custumarum* of Northampton, printed in Latin, in what is known as Record type, and accompanied by English translations. We are told nothing in the volume as to the documents that are thus printed, and we only learn incidentally from Dr. Cox, in the second volume, that "these copies of early royal grants of murage, pontage, and paviage to the town of Northampton were, one and all, procured about 1831, to be used in evidence in the great toll case," and as Dr. Cox proceeds to point out, they form only a small portion of what is important in connection with the history of Northampton so far as the muniments of the nation go. Thus, the documents printed in the volume are by no means complete, and no attempt seems to have been made to make them so, or to explain in the first volume that they are, most of them, only office copies. But this is not all. The Latin in nearly every document is wrong in several instances, the contracted forms of the Record type are often confused, and as often omitted, showing that the person responsible for correcting the proofs of this part of the work was either exceedingly careless, or unequal to the task. That we are not speaking too severely we have only to refer to the Charter of April 17, 1200 (p. 30) where in the third line (to go no further) "aliq" should be "aliq," to that of January 26, 1252 (p. 41), where in the first line "quis" should be "suis," and in the second line "nobis" should be "vobis," in the fourth line, "venate" should be "venale," and throughout "D" should be "De," and so forth, while in the translation on the next page we read of "Cordulean leather" (!) instead of "Cordovan leather," and (as it would seem) the word for leather is accidentally omitted in the Latin transcript. We need not proceed with this analysis. The same sort of thing goes on throughout, and a worse piece of work we have never met with in an important publication such as that with which we are dealing. As if to emphasize the fact that it was not carelessness which has caused all this blundering, a so-called "Glossary" is appended, and a more childish piece of work can scarcely be imagined, as the following samples, all taken from the first page, will show: "Acouaunde (*sic*), a concord or agreement;" "Admitte me, betake myself in order to seek sanctuary again;" "Afflode, a flood or rising tide;" "Aguyten (*sic*), acquit;" "Ainged (*sic*) adjudged;" "All halous, All hallows' or All Saints' Day, 1st November;" "All Seyntys, all the saints" [why not All Saints?]; "Alonly, exclu-

sively;" "Alonly, only;" "Anctecteuclly [we make bold to say there never was such a word], authoritatively, or perhaps additionally." These are from the first page only, and we could have even added to them from it. The fact is, that Mr. Markham ought not to have consented to edit this volume for the Corporation, as it is evident that the work was really beyond him.

Independently of the manner in which this volume has been edited, we are not sure whether in a work intended for the general student of history it is wise to use Record type. Record type is, at best, but an imperfect method of reproducing in print the recognised contractions in writing of the mediæval scribe. Is there any real reason why those contractions should not be expanded in a book like this? Comparatively few people can read the contracted Latin, and there must be many students of local history to whom documents so printed form an almost insoluble puzzle. We say nothing against the use of Record type elsewhere, but we think that in a work like that before us it would have been better to have expanded the documents. Had this been done, it is only fair to assume that Mr. Markham would not have passed over the numerous grammatical and other blunders which disfigure the Latin of the documents he has printed.

We have left ourselves little space in which to speak of the second volume. There is less need to do this at any length, for there is not only nothing to find fault with in it, but very much on which to bestow praise, and we can only regret the more sincerely that the Corporation of Northampton did not place the whole work in Dr. Cox's hands. In the second volume Dr. Cox deals in turn with such matters as the Civic Government and State of the Town; the Civic Jurisdiction; its Property, Buildings and Revenues; the Members of Parliament; and the Topography of the Town. This latter chapter is an excellent piece of work which should find its counterpart in other local histories more often than it does. We note in it the mention of a Gold Street and a Silver Street, both of which Dr. Cox not unnaturally explains as having obtained their names from their being the residence of the goldsmiths and silversmiths respectively of Northampton. We question, however, whether this is the true explanation of these names, which are common to other towns as well. Northampton never was a town in which goldsmiths or silversmiths were known to carry on their trade, and indeed metal work seems not to have been an industry at all generally followed. There is no mention of pewterers that we have seen in either volume, and the only allusion to the goldsmith's craft is the admission as a freeman in 1680 of one Henry Bazly, a goldsmith, on the payment of twenty marks, in place of £20, on account of the "usefulness of his Trade in the Towne, there being noe other person of this Towne that is a working goldsmith," nor is there any allusion in the *Liber Custumarum* or other mediæval records to the existence in the town of goldsmiths. The explanation of the names must be sought elsewhere. Although we do not pretend to be able to say what the explanation is, we feel nearly sure that what we may call the obvious ex-

planation is not the true one. Moreover, goldsmiths were not distinct from silversmiths, as Dr. Cox's suggestion would seem to imply.

The Corporation of Northampton has set a good example to other towns in the publication of these two important volumes, which, in spite of the blemishes in the first volume, form a very valuable contribution to the study of English municipal life and government in the past. We ought to add that there are several facsimiles and illustrations, as well as a topographical plan or map of old Northampton based on Speed's plan of 1610. Each volume is supplied with a full index, and the printing and general get-up of the two volumes leave nothing to be desired.



ABSTRACTS OF THE PROTOCOLS OF THE TOWN CLERKS OF GLASGOW. Edited by Robert Renwick. Vol. IV. Cloth, 4to., pp. viii, 158. Glasgow: Carson and Nicol.

We have noticed this work favourably on previous occasions, and we need say but little more regarding it on the present occasion. It is of a very different character to that of the Records of Northampton, as it only deals with the transfer of lands and houses in Glasgow; but it affords a great deal of very valuable information as to the topography of the city in the middle of the sixteenth century. It contains the "protocols" of William Hegait, the town clerk, from 1568 to 1576, and in an appendix those of one Michael Fleming from 1530 to 1567. Thus the whole of the middle of this century is covered. Mr. Renwick has made what is evidently a very careful abstract of each document, quoting the essential portions verbatim, but avoiding the printing of merely useless legal verbiage with which all such documents abound. It would be difficult to exaggerate the topographical value and interest of such "protocols" as those printed in this book. Besides the "protocols" there are a few other documents contained in the volume, including an "Instrument of Sasine," dated November 5, 1539, in which some interesting directions relating to religious services are contained. One of these directs the "maister of the sang scuyl of the metropolitane Kyrk of Glasgow" to arrange for the singing each night of "ane gloriosa" at "our Lady altar in the nethir kyrk, and the said maister to uphald and fynd ane pryckat of wax nychtlie byrneand induryng the tyme of the synging of the sammyng, in the middis of the sammyng altar, fra the begynning to the endyng." With regard to other services there is an interesting direction: "Item I wyll Sanct Mungo bell be tursyt [i.e., carried] ryngand throwch the towne, the nyght befor, and the morne the tyme of the messis, be the belman and he to haif thairfor fowir penneis." The reference to St. Mungo's handbell is noteworthy. Are there other allusions to it elsewhere?

The whole book is full of items of more than mere local interest, but as regards Glasgow itself its interest and importance can hardly be estimated too highly. Mr. Renwick has added a very useful glossary, and there are separate and complete indexes of names and of places. The publication

of these "protocols" of the town clerks of Glasgow was a happy thought, and it is being admirably carried out by Mr. Renwick, to whom the grateful obligations of Scotch and other antiquaries and topographers are due.



AUBREY'S BRIEF LIVES. Two vols. Edited by Andrew Clark, M.A., LL.D. Clarendon Press.

English scholars and literary students in general will welcome these two volumes. Dr. Clark has done his work admirably, and given a clearly-written introduction. John Aubrey, to whom Wood in his *Athena Oxonienses* was so immensely indebted, has never before been properly edited. His MSS. at the Bodleian yield about 400 short biographies, chiefly of his contemporaries, between the years 1669 and 1696; they are chiefly lives of authors, and next of mathematicians, but accounts of statesmen, soldiers, men of fashion, and personal friends are also introduced. With but few exceptions, the manuscripts are closely followed. They are very outspoken. Aubrey, writing to Wood in 1686, says of them: "These *arcana* are not fit to lett flie abroad, till about 30 years hence; for the author and the persons (like medallars) ought first to be rotten." A great variety of quaint bits of lore occur in the midst of these realities and fragmentary biographical notes. For instance, the following occurs under the account of Sir John Popham (1531-1607): "Memorandum.—At the hall in Wellington in the countie of Somersett (the ancient seate of the Pophams, and which was this Sir John's, Lord Chiefe Justice—but quære if he did not buy it?) did hang iron shackells, of which the tradition of the countrey is that, long agoe, one of the Pophams (lord of this place) was taken and kept a slave by the Turkes for a good while, and that by his ladie's great pietie and continual prayers, he was brought to this place by an invisible power, with these shackells on his legges, which were hung up as a memoriall, and continued till the house (being a garrison) was burn't. All the countrey people steadfastly beleieve the trueth hereof."

A variety of "Notes of Antiquities" are collected together from the different Aubrey MSS. at the end of the second volume. One result of the Civil War, says Aubrey, was that the tabor and pipe, which were used when he was a boy on Sundays and holidays, and at christenings and feasts, gave way to the noisier and more martial music of the trumpet and drum. The paper mill at Bemerton, Wilts, was the second in England; it had been standing 112 years, when Aubrey wrote of it in 1681. "Jessamines came into England with Mary the queen-mother," that is Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., who landed on our shores in 1624. Laurel was introduced by Alatheia, daughter of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury; she married, in 1606, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: English Topography, Part X. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. Elliot Stock.

The tenth volume of this valuable collection of topographical extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868 covers the two counties of Shrop-



shire and Somersetshire. Domestic architecture is well to the fore, though so often neglected by local antiquaries. Old Parr's cottage, at Glyn, in the parish of Alberbury, is described under the year 1814, and the farmhouse at Stanton in 1808. The ancient renovated mansion at Berwick-Maviston, long since destroyed; Boscobel House, of architectural as well as historic interest; the old birth-places of Wycherley at Clive, and of Shenstone at Halesowen; and the mansion at Longner, pulled down in 1830, are amongst the more important ancient Salop dwelling-places herein noted. Under Somersetshire, there are interesting references to the mediæval houses near Clevedon, to the Manor-house of Ashington, to the Duke of Monmouth's cottage at Grenton, to Hardington House in 1802, to the Manor-houses of Hinton, Kingston Seymour, South Petherton, and Tickenham, and to the old house at Ilchester, *temp.* Henry VI., which was destroyed by fire in 1846. Almshouses, monuments, remarkable trees, popular usages, churchwarden accounts, and chained books are amongst the numerous interesting items chronicled in these pages. This volume, like its predecessor, is of much value to others besides those who take special interest in Shropshire or Somersetshire.



ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGADE: THE STORY OF A CITY PARISH. By Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson. *Grant Richards.*

Mr. Atkinson, who has been curate of the parish for a year or two, is the young author of this book. The preface is headed by the now hackneyed quotation from Montaigne—"I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own." We suppose this is intended to disarm criticism, and therefore our remarks shall be very brief. These pages are not sufficiently attractive for the general reader, and they are far too cursory for the antiquary and student; but they are no doubt of some value and interest to local folk. The valuable, varied, and voluminous "Record Books" of this parish, beginning in the time of Elizabeth, well merit more painstaking and fuller treatment than they have yet received.



THE LEGEND OF SIR GAWAIN. By Jessie L. Weston. *D. Nutt.*

No. 7 of the "Grimm Library" well maintains the repute of this series. These studies upon the original scope and significance of the Gawain legends were undertaken with the object of throwing light upon the Arthurian cycle as a whole. If the precise nature of the traditions associated with a knight who plays so important a part in that cycle can be ascertained, the result will naturally affect the whole group. The results seem undoubtedly to point to a Gaelic (Irish) origin rather than a Kymric (Welsh) one; and Miss Weston begs us to believe that these results are in no sense due to a previous bias towards or against the conclusions of any individual scholar or group of scholars.

The parallels that are here adduced between the Gawain tales and those of Cuchulinn, the nephew

of Conchobar, King of Ulster, as told in "The Wooing of Emer," are certainly most remarkable, and run through the whole series of studies. The modesty and quietness of the author's contentions make them all the more convincing and reliable.



ENGLISH MASQUES. With an introduction by Herbert Arthur Evans. *Blackie and Son.*

This is a desirable book, and admirably carried out. Moreover, the printing and binding are all that can be desired. The exhaustive and learned introduction of Mr. Evans covers 58 pages, and to this is added a chronological list of fifty masques extant in print, from 1604 to 1640. Of these fifty masques, this volume contains sixteen well-selected examples, viz.: Samuel Daniel's "Vision of the Twelve Goddesses"; Thomas Campion's "Lords' Masque"; Beaumont's "Masque of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn"; James Shirley's "Triumph of Peace"; Sir W. Davenant's "Salmucida Spolia"; Ben Jonson's "Masque at Lord Haddington's Marriage," "Masque of Queens," "Oberon," "Golden Age," "Lovers made Men," "News from the New World," "Masque of Augurs," "Pan's Anniversary," "Neptune's Triumph," "Fortunate Isles"; and an anonymous one termed "The Masque of Flowers."



DANTE'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By Emelia Russell Gurney. Second edition. *Elliot Stock.*

The scheme of Mrs. Gurney's modest contribution to Dante literature may be gathered from the secondary title, "The Passage of the Blessed Soul from the Slavery of the Present Corruption to the Liberty of Eternal Glory, with Notes by the Way." The plan of the book is to print on the left-hand page, in the original Italian, extracts from the "Inferno," "Purgatorio," and "Paradiso"; whilst on the opposite side are placed "hints towards the spiritual meaning." In addition to various apposite passages from the Scriptures, the writings of Sir Philip Sidney, Milton, Wordsworth, Victor Hugo, Henry Vaughan, Ruskin, George Eliot, and Deans Plumptre and Paget are all utilized for the purposes of illustration, though most of the comments are from Mrs. Gurney's own pen.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.